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ARMY NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXX.—NUMBER 17.
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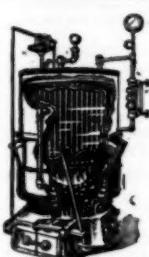
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THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.—DEC. 14.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Chandler, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General with the rank of colonel, Dec. 11, 1892, vice Perry, retired.

Major James G. C. Lee, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 11, 1892, vice Chandler, promoted.

Captain Charles F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of major, Dec. 11, 1892, vice Lee, promoted.

Medical Department.

Captain Louis M. Maua, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of major, Dec. 4, 1892, vice Hartauf, promoted.

G. O. 83, H. Q. A., Dec. 12, 1892.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1610 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1610. At surgeon's call the sick of the companies will be conducted to hospital by a non-commissioned officer, preferably a duty sergeant, designated by the company commander, who will give to the surgeon the Company Sick Report Book, in which there shall have been previously written the names of the company sick. The surgeon, after examination, will indicate in the book, opposite the names, the men who are to be admitted to hospital, and those who are to be taken to quarters; what duties the latter are capable of, together with any other information in regard to the sick which he may have to communicate to the company commander.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 84, H. Q. A., Dec. 14, 1892.

I. Publishes the following act of Congress:
An act to establish a military post at or near the city of Helena, in Lewis and Clarke County, in the State of Montana.

Approved, May 12, 1892.

II. The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 13, 1892.

The military post authorized by act of Congress approved May 12, 1892, to be established at or near the city of Helena, in Lewis and Clarke County, Montana, will be known and designated as Fort Harrison, in compliment to the President of the United States.

S. B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adj't.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 15, H. Q. A., Dec. 7, 1892.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. POST EXCHANGE.—Organizations casually at a post may, upon application, participate in all the privileges of the post exchange, including the right to credit under paragraph 338, Army Regulations; but shall not purchase a direct interest therein, and shall not be represented in the management thereof. Profits accruing to an organization during such temporary membership shall be determined by the regular exchange council, upon such equitable basis as may seem expedient in each case.—[Decision Sec. War, Nov. 11, 92—39782 A. G. O., 1892.]

II. SUMMARY COURT.—Under the summary court act, approved October 1, 1890, when the "court" consists of the second in rank, and he is the accuser, the case is to be tried by the post commander; and when the "court" consists of the post commander, and he is the accuser, the case is to be tried by a regimental or garrison court-martial.—[Decision War Dept., Nov. 21, 92—41887 A. G. O., 1892.]

III. CHARGES ON ROLLS FOR TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE.—Whenever charges on account of transportation, and subsistence while travelling, appear on muster and muster and pay rolls, the number, date, and source of the order directing the same, together with the names of the officers furnishing the transportation and subsistence and the dates thereof, and the points of travel involved, must in every instance be indicated in the column of "Remarks" in the following, or similar manner:

Due U. S. transportation, Boston, Mass., to Omaha, Nebr., furnished by Captain Roe, A. Q. M., April 1, 1892, on S. O. 33, Department of the East, March 29, 1892, \$28.73; also commutation of rations, furnished by Captain Roe, A. C. S., for three days (from April 1, inclusive), \$4.50.—[Decision War Dept., Nov. 21, 92—41069 A. G. O., 1892.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
R. WILLIAMS, Adj't.-General.

CIR. 16, A. G. O., WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1892.

Substitutes in instruction in regard to the Army and Navy General Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark., for those contained in Circular from A. G. O. of September 5, 1892.

The modification consists of the omission of the words "in terms to that effect, but not for a specified period" after the words "Sick leave of absence will then be granted." Near the top of page 2.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 3, 1892.

In accordance with decision of the Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, concurred in by the Major-General Commanding, and the Assistant Secretary of War, in the matter of trial of an enlisted man, when the officer second in command is the accuser, the post commander must, as a summary court, try the accused, unless the latter request a trial by court-martial.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Wheaton:
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension, is granted Maj. Thomas Ward, Asst. Adj't.-Gen. (S. O. 187, Dec. 3, D. Columbia.)

Col. George D. Ruggles, Asst. Adj't.-Gen., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will repair to Washington, D. C., to relieve Lieut.-Col. Samuel Breck, Asst. Adj't.-Gen., who, on being relieved, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., for duty (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The retirement from active service, to date Dec. 11, 1872, of Col. Alexander J. Perry, Asst. Q. M. Gen., is announced. He will repair to his home (S. O., Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M., having been examined by a board of officers for the purpose of determining the question of his fitness for promotion, and having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a major by reason of disability incident to the Service, is retired from active service as major, from Dec. 11, 1892, the date from which he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified (S. O., Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. George M. Berkely, now at Camp Peña Colorado, Tex., will proceed to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., to relieve Comy. Sergt. William Casey, who will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty (S. O., Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Maj. Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Salt Lake City, Utah Ty., at such time as will enable him to reach the latter point by Dec. 25, for such payments as may be assigned him (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Asa B. Carey, Paymr., is relieved from duty at Boston, Mass., and assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of the East, to take effect upon the retirement from active service of Col. Rodney Smith, Asst. Paymr. Gen.; and when so directed by the Paymaster General, will take station at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Maj. Henry McElberry, Surg., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 113, Dec. 8, D. Platte.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Dec. 18, is granted 1st Lieut. Merritt W. Ireland, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 120, Dec. 9, D. Mo.)

Leave for two weeks, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of two weeks, is granted to Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 179, Dec. 10, D. East.)

Lieut.-Col. William D. Wolverton, Depy. Surg.-Gen., is relieved from duty at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., and will report to the C. O. Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., for duty at that arsenal (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. Murray Acklin is relieved from temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will return to his station, Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 122, Dec. 3, D. Cal.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The leave taken by Maj. William S. Stanton, C. E., is extended six days (S. O. 59, Dec. 10, C. E.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E. (S. O. 60, Dec. 13, C. E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Parker, now on sick leave, is relieved from the command of the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Capt. Marcus W. Lyon, from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., to the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., and relieve Capt. John E. Greer, who will repair to Columbia, Tenn., and assume command of the Columbia Arsenal. Maj. Isaac Arnold, Jr., from the command of the Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., to West Troy, N. Y., and assume command of the Watervliet Arsenal (S. O., Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry D. Borup, O. D., now awaiting orders, is assigned to duty as assistant to Capt. Andrew H. Russell, in charge of the ordnance exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, and will take station at Chicago, Ill. (S. O., Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The extension of leave granted Post Chaplain William H. Pearson is still further extended one month on account of disability (S. O., Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdtrs., C. E., F., G., H. and K., Ft. Grant; D., Ft. Apache, B. and I., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; L., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A., Ft. Myer, Va.

21 Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, Ft. Grant, A. T., is specially appointed A. A. Q. M. and assigned the duty of superintending the disinterment and shipment to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., of remains of deceased officers and enlisted men at or near Tubac and Old Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 158, Dec. 5, D. Ariz.)

The extension of ordinary leave granted 21 Lieut. John W. Furlong is further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., G., H. and L., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E. and K., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B. and I., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troops.

1st Lieut. H. H. Sargent is appointed recruiting officer at Ft. Bowie, A. T., relieving 21 Lieut. J. J. Hornbrook (S. O. 158, Dec. 5, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin will report to Col. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdtrs., A. and G., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D. and K., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E., Ft. Hancock, Tex.; F., Ft. Riley, Kas.; C. and I., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B., Ft. Brown, Tex.; H., Eagle Pass, Tex.; L., Ft. Meade, S. D.—Indian troops.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. O. Mackay (S. O. 129, Dec. 6, D. Texas.)

2d Lieut. William H. Hay will report to Maj. Samuel M. Whitside, president of the examining board convened at Ft. Riley, Kas., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdtrs., A., D., H. and L., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C., Ft. Bidwell, Calif.; E., Ft. Sherman, Idaho.; F., Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G., Boise Bks., Idaho.; B., I., and K., Presidio of San Francisco Cal.—Indian troops.

Capt. Allen Smith is ordered to proceed to Van-

couver Barracks, Wash., as witness before the G. M. at that place (S. O. 189, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James E. Wade.

Hdtrs., B., C., E., G., K., and L., Ft. Reno, Okla. T., D., F., Ft. Sill, Okla. T.; A., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I., Ft. Lawton, Wash., Kas.—Indian troops.

Maj. Francis Moore will proceed without delay from Ft. Supply, I. T., to Ft. Reno, O. T., for (S. O. 118, Dec. 6, D. Mo.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdtrs., A., E., F., G., K. and L., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. and Ft. McKinney, Colo.; D. and I., Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troops.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Elton Willcox, Adjutant, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 118, Dec. 6, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes extended 15 days (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. E. W. Davis, Troop K, who is a son of E. J. Davis, Chief Clerk of the A. G. O. Dept. of Ft. Platte, has been promoted 1st sergeant of his troo

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., E., G., H. and I., Ft. Riley, Kas.; K. and Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F., Ft. Myer, Va.; L., Ft. Sill, Okla. T.; Ft. Marion, Fla.—Indian troops.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Nicholson, R. Q. (S. O. 120, Dec. 9, D. Mo.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., E., K., and L., Ft. Meade, S. D.; L., Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F. and G., Ft. Yates, N. D.; H., Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troops.

At the request of the regimental commander, Lieut. Joseph C. Byron is transferred from Troop L (S. O., Dec. 9, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdtrs., A., D., E., F., G. and I., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B. and Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; C., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K., Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, Adjutant, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 112, Dec. 6, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., G. and K., Ft. Custer, Mont.; C., Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; E., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; H., Ft. Buford, N. D.; I. and D., Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Troop A (Cooper's) is relieved from duty at Custer, and will march to Ft. Keogh and report to station to the post commander (S. O. 186, Dec. 5, Dak.)

11th Cavalry, Colonel John C. Hamblen.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G. and K., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E., Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

A Fort Hamilton correspondent writes: "A handsome ball of Ph. Koch's Bay View Park, Ridge, was on Thursday evening, Dec. 8, the third annual ball of the 1st Artillery. The members of the regiment appeared to advantage in their uniforms and the toilets of the ladies were exquisite. The music was furnished by the 1st Artillery orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Lind."

12th Cavalry, Colonel Richard Loder.

Hdtrs., C., G., I., and H., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C., D., and Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E., Ft. Monroe, Va.—A and Ft. Riley, Kas.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. and L., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. Louis V. Cazier is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C. G. and I., Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. and M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar Russel (S. O. 119, Dec. 10, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. John R. Williams is detailed as com for Pvt. Patrick B. McSweeney, Bat. G, before G. O. M. at Ft. McHenry, Md. (S. O. 180, Dec. 11, East.)

A Washington Barracks correspondent writes: "Chester's and O'Hara's batteries are likely to be here to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., early next year."

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Clossen.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., G., I., K., and L., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; B., Ft. Preble, Me.; E. and D., Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. and Ft. Riley, Kas.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. and L., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Addl. 2d Lieut. James A. Shipton is assigned vacancy of 2d lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, Dec. 1892, with rank from June 11, 1892, vice Rennard, signed. He is assigned to Bat. A., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., and will proceed to join that battery (S. Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

Maj. George B. Rodney is assigned to station Ft. McPherson, Ga. (S. O. 179, Dec. 10, D. East.)

Sergt. Santiago Whitebill, Bat. E, now on detached service, will proceed to join his battery at Ft. McPherson, Ga. (S. O. 180, Dec. 13, D. East.)

Col. H. W. Clossen, in a regimental order, announces the death at Ft. McPherson of Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson, recaps his long and distinguished services, and says: "Varied and active as his duties have been, they were always faithfully and honorably performed. He was always most considerate and helpful to all those in trouble and distress, and the higher he rose the wider he felt the benefit of his influence and character."

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdtrs., B., D., F., H., K., and L., Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; M., Ft. Mason, Cal.; A. and C., Ft. Candy, Wash.; E., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Maj. Tully McCrea is designated to act as Adjutant-General of the Dept. of the Columbia, addition to his other duties, during the absence of Maj. Thomas Ward, Asst. Adj't.-Gen. (S. O. 187, Dec. 3, D. Columbia.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William B. Shafter.

Hdtrs., A., B., D., G., and H., Angel Island, Cal.; G. and F., Benicia Bks., Cal.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G. and H., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I., Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery will report to Col. Edwin C. Mason, president of the examining board convened at Ft. Snelling, Minn., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Dec. 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 5, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 6, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 7, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 8, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 9, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 10, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 11, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 12, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 13, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 14, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 15, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 16, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 17, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 18, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 19, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec. 20, 1892.

1st Lieut. Art. Dec.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Corbin.

Hdgrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—"Indian company."

Leave for 25 days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston (S. O. 188, Dec. 6, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs., D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Jackson Bks., Fla.; G, Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Leave for 18 days, to take effect Dec. 22, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank G. Kalk (S. O. 120, Dec. 9, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett, Adj't., will report to Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg., president of the examining board convened at Ft. McPherson, Ga., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O. Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Morriam.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Station, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sergt. H. M. Lewis, Co. E, tried for disrespect toward his commanding officer at Bellevue Rifle Range, has been acquitted.

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdgrs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara Bks., A, Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Capt. Morris C. Foote (S. O. 179, Dec. 10, D. East.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdgrs., and H and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Calif.; E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Reno, O. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.—"Indian company."

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdgrs., A, C, D and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; B, and E, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I*, Fort Apache, A. T.—"Indian company."

Capt. Francis W. Mansfield is detailed as a member, and 1st Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis, Adj't., as recorder, of the examining board convened at Whipple Barracks, A. T., vice Capt. Ira Quinby and 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, respectively, relieved (S. O. Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, R. Q. M., will report to Col. Isaac D. DeRussy, president of the examining board convened at Whipple Barracks, A. T., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Dec. 14, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sally, S. D.; I*, Ft. McVay, Kas.—"Indian company."

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, Ft. Yates, N. D. (S. O. 187, Dec. 6, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs., B, E and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; A, C, D, and G, Ft. Bill, Okla.; I*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Marion B. Safford (S. O. 119, Dec. 6, D. Mo.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Frank Taylor is, at his own request, relieved from duty in the War Records Office, War Department, to take effect Dec. 25, when he will join his proper station (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I*, Ft. Douglas, Utah—"Indian company."

1st Lieut. William Lassiter, recruiting officer, Knoxville, Tenn., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Greeneville, Tenn., Dec. 22 and 30, on duty in connection with the recruiting service (S. O. 27, Dec. 10, Rec. Ser.)

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. III, Dec. 3, D. Platte.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.

Hdgrs., A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I*, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E, Ft. Pembina, N. D.—"Indian company."

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Hiram H. Etcham (S. O., Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lieut. R. R. Stevens, now at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will conduct military prisoners to the Military Prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 128, Dec. 5, D. Texas.)

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.

Hdgrs., F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

(For Late Army Orders see Page 282.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A-G. O., Dec. 10, 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882. Brig.-Gen. Beckman DuBarry, Comy. Gen. of Sub., Dec. 4, 1892.

Col. Anthony Heger, asst. surg.-gen., Dec. 4, 1892.

TRANSFERS.**Cavalry Arm.**

1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, from the 4th Cav. to the 3d Cav., Dec. 5, 1892, vice Wolcutt, transferred to the 8th Cav.

1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, from the 2d Cav. to the 4th Cav., Dec. 5, 1892, vice Thayer, transferred to the 3d Cav.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Wolcutt, Jr., from the 3d Cav. to the 8th Cav., Dec. 5, 1892, vice Bean, transferred to the 2d Cav.

1st Lieut. William H. Bean, from the 8th Cav. to the 2d Cav., Dec. 5, 1892, vice Harris, transferred to the 4th Cav.

Artillery Arm.

1st Lieut. Laeton G. Berry, from the 5th Art. to the 4th Art., Dec. 5, 1892, vice Andrews, transferred to the 5th Art.

1st Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, from the 4th Art. to the 5th Art., Dec. 5, 1892, vice Berry, transferred to the 4th Art.

CASUALTIES.

Brig.-Gen. Benjamin W. Brice (retired), died Dec. 4, 1892, at Washington, District of Columbia.

2d Lieut. John C. Rennard, 1st Art., resigned Dec. 8, 1892.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Ft. Keogh, Mont., Dec. 12, Detail: Capt. Mott Hooton, Piatt M. Thorne, Hiram H. Ketchem, 1st Lieut. George H. Patten, 2d Lieuts. Robert L. Hamilton, Hanson E. Bly, Peter W. Davison, Horace G. Hambright, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward O. Ord, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 186, Dec. 5, D. Dak.)

At Ft. Clark, Tex., Dec. 9, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Detail: Maj. T. E. Rose, Capt. C. R. Paul, H. H. Adams, John Anderson, 1st Lieut. F. M. M. Beal, 2d Lieuts. F. D. Evans, G. D. Moore, W. F. Grote, J. H. G. Lazelle, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. L. Steele, 18th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 129, Dec. 5, D. Dak.)

At Ft. McKinney, Wyo., Dec. 19. Detail: Capt. William M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, Polliot A. Whitney, 1st Lieut. Robert F. Ames, Colville F. Terrell, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Frank Owen, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alonso Gray, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ernest B. Goss, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George C. Barnhart, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 118, Dec. 6, D. Platte.)

At Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 18. Detail: Col. Andrew S. Burt, 22d Inf.; Maj. Stevens T. Norvell, 10th Cav.; Maj. Charles B. Byrd, Med. Dept.; Maj. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Ms. Theodore J. Wind, 10th Cav.; Capt. William S. McCaskay, 20th Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Rose, 20th Inf.; Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Capt. William H. Hammer, John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav.; Post Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman; Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., and 1st Lieut. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 159, Dec. 10, D. Dak.)

At Ft. Pembina, N. D., Dec. 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. Ford Keot, 18th Inf., Act. Insp.-Gen.; M. J. John H. Patterson, 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 31 Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps, 2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, 23d Inf., and Capt. Francis J. Kerman, Acting Judge-Advocate, J. A. (S. O. 190, Dec. 12, D. Dak.)

At Ft. Preble, Me., Dec. 20. Detail: Maj. William Sinclair, 42d Art.; Capt. Marshall W. Wood, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Cortell, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 180, Dec. 13, D. East.)

Examining Boards.

Capt. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member, and 2d Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, 7th Cav., as recorder, of the examining board convened at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., vice 1st Lieut. Charles F. Kiefer, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Page, 18th Inf., respectively, relieved (S. O. 9, H. Q. A.)

Transfers.

The following officers will report to the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, on Jan. 3, 1893, for examination with view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department: 2d Lieut. George E. Landers, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. George W. Burr, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William D. Dashiel, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William G. Haan, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Colden L. Huggins, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Alvin H. Sydenham, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 4th Cav. (S. O. Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are placed upon the retired list, and will report to their homes: Corp. Charles Hawkins, Ord. Detach., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Pvt. Solomon Hale, Co. F, 25th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont. (S. O. Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCook.**

The treaty of 1890 with Mexico, whereby our troops can follow renegade Indians across the line, having been renewed, Lieut. R. B. Wallace, 2d U. S. Cav., has been sent by Gen. McCook with a detachment into Mexico to endeavor to capture "Kid" and his band of Apache out-throats. The expedition will be a hard and dangerous one, but Lieut. Wallace has picked the best men at the various forts in Arizona, and Gen. McCook has no doubt of the success of the expedition.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton.

Carmen Ybanez, alleged to have commanded one of the divisions of Garza's revolutionary army, was placed on trial in the Federal Court at San Antonio recently, at which some interesting testimony was given concerning the late border war by Capt. Jno. G. Bourke and Capt. Francis Hardie, 3d U. S. Cav. It was shown by them that the prisoner was one of the leaders in the Garza movement.

Ybanez is badly wanted by the Mexican Government for murder, and an effort was made a few months ago to secure his extradition, but failed, owing to the fact that the accused was at that time held for another offence by the U. S. authorities.

Information has been received that three squads of Garza men had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico Dec. 10, one squad at San Ignacio, another at Ramírez, and another at a place unknown. The one crossing at San Ignacio is said to have met Mexican troops on the river bank, where a bloody fight took place. The Garza men then returned to the United States.

The expenses to the U. S. Government on account of the so-called Garza revolution will amount to over \$200,000.

A San Antonio despatch of Dec. 14 states: The two troops of 3d U. S. Cavalry from Fort McIntosh, under Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, have arrived at Carrizo in search of the Mexican bandits who made the attack upon the Mexican troops at San Ygnacio Dec. 10. Capt. J. G. Bourke is quoted as saying: "The only way to end this trouble on the Rio Grande border is for the Secretary of War to put a large force of U. S. troops in the section. With the handful now in the Texas department it is impossible to accomplish anything, owing to the great expanse of territory to be covered."

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., of which Col. John S. Polk, 17th Inf., is president, and Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., J. A., was tried Capt. James A. Hutton, 5th Inf., Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and

a gentleman." Specification—"That he did, without cause or provocation, use grossly insulting language toward Mr. B. S. Paddock, post trader at Fort Robinson, in the rooms of the Officers' Club and Mess, and did abuse and strike at the said Mr. Paddock with his clenched fist, about Oct. 27, 1892." Charge II—"Disobedience of orders. Two specifications, alleging that he having provoked a quarrel with Mr. B. S. Paddock, post trader, at Fort Robinson, did refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer, Capt. A. W. Corbin, 8th Inf., who tried repeatedly to part and quiet the said quarrel, and that having provoked a quarrel with Mr. Paddock, and having been ordered repeatedly to desist and leave the scene of the disturbance by the officer of the day, 1st Lieut. G. S. Bingham, 9th Cav., did refuse and fail to obey said orders, and did reply to Lieut. Bingham: 'Go to hell, God damn you, I won't obey your orders,' and did continue the disturbance until ordered to his quarters in arrest by the officer of the day, 1st Lieut. Bingham." Plea: "Not Guilty." Findings: Of the Specification, Charge I, "Guilty, except the words, 'grossly' and 'I did abuse.'" Of Charge I.—"Not Guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice, etc." Of Specification I, Charge II—"Not Guilty." Of Specification II, Charge II—"Guilty, except the words, 'repeatedly' and 'refuse and.'" Of Charge II.—"Not Guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice, etc." Sentence: "To be suspended from rank and command for the period of four months, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed for the same period of time, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority." The department commander, Gen. Brooke, approves the proceedings, findings and sentence, and says: "The reviewing authority assumes that in adjudging a reprimand as a part of the punishment in this case, the court had more particularly in view the offence set forth in the specification to the first charge. It is difficult to understand upon what theory of the case the word 'grossly' was excepted in the finding to this specification. The evidence fixes upon the accused the use of language of such an extremely coarse nature that, had it been specially pleaded, the customs of the service would have required its omission in the order promulgating these proceedings. It adds not a little to the offence that it is established in evidence, and is in fact admitted by the accused, that there was neither immediate nor remote provocation for his conduct, and that the offence was committed at a place where a gentlemanly regard for the feelings of others is especially demanded. The reviewing authority believes that Capt. Hutton will find in the notice consequent upon the fast of trial and conviction of an offence of this character a continuing punishment adequate to protect the service from further discredit at his hands. The sentence as to suspension from rank and command and confinement will be duly executed."

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Sergt. Wm. Daly, Signal Corps, recently tried at Fort Yates, N. D., for repeated acts of drunkenness and for disobedience of orders while on duty at Bismarck, and sentenced to forfeit \$35, the reviewing authority, Gen. Merritt, says: "The accused declined to challenge any member; whereupon a member stated that he declined to sit upon the court in this case because he had formed an opinion. After some objection to his being excused, made by the accused, the court cleared and proceeded to pass upon the question, and declined to excuse the member. When the court came to be sworn, and immediately after the oath had been read by the judge advocate, the same member stated: 'I refuse to take that oath as I have formed a positive opinion in this case which I do not regard can be changed by any evidence introduced before this court.' The action of this member was unwarranted. Only upon challenge from the accused or the judge advocate can the court act upon the question of excusing a member; still less can a member because of his opinion proceed to excuse himself. He may state the ground of his professed disability to both parties; if both refuse to challenge he should communicate with the convening authority, stating the facts. It is, however, a well settled principle, that he may be required to proceed to discharge the duty with due regard to the solemn obligations of the oath. The 171 pages of record in this case are replete with errors. The ruling out of legitimate testimony and the ruling in of matter wholly irrelevant occurs again and again. The court seems to have lost sight at times of the specific charges committed to it for investigation; the consequence is a record overburdened with many pages of matter foreign to the case. The attitude of investigation and comment by the defense permitted by the court is deemed to exceed anything justified by the custom of the service or the demands of justice. For these and other reasons not necessary to enumerate, the proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort D. A. Russell for desertion and found guilty on absence without leave, the reviewing authority says: "The record shows that after entering a plea of not guilty the accused made the following admissions: 'I admit that on July 11, 1892, I was, and that I still am, a duly enlisted soldier in the service of the United States; I admit that on July 17, 1892, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., I absented myself from my company without leave from my commanding officer, and that I remained so absent without leave until apprehended by the civil authority, in the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., on Sept. 23, 1892.' The judge advocate then rested the prosecution. In the admission the intention of the accused in absenting himself is not stated, and in the absence of proof on this point the finding of the court must necessarily have been not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave. The names of two witnesses were entered upon the original charges, upon which the post commander made the following endorsement: 'I have examined into this case and believe the charge will be sustained.' The judge advocate failed to call either of these witnesses, and the case went to the court without conclusive proof of the intent characterizing the accused's admitted absence. In view of the endorsement of the post commander quoted above, and in the absence of explanation in the record, it must be assumed that the judge advocate, through neglect, failed to introduce evidence conclusive of guilt of the offence charged, of which he had due official notice."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort McIntosh for theft and acquitted, the reviewing authority, General Frank Wheaton, says: "The court, in having found the accused guilty, was then opened and the judge advocate was asked if there were any previous convictions in the case, to which he replied in the negative. The court was then cleared and closed and considered its finding, and thereupon finds the prisoner 'not guilty.' When there is a finding of guilty of theft the ordinary punishment is dishonorable discharge; hence previous conviction, in view of par. 6, Circumst. G. O., 1891, and A. R. 1018, are not submitted to the court as to such offence. In view of the evident indecision of the court in this case and in the absence of a statement of reasons for it, the finding of the facts of the specification is reluctantly approved. A court-martial is particularly charged with the finding of the facts and should exercise mature deliberation before coming to a conclusion thereon."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS says:

Col. Coppinger's two boys, Blaine and Conor, with their governess, returned to Fort Sam Houston. They have been absent for nearly six months on a visit to their grandparents, ex-Secretary and Mrs. James G. Blaine.

A very able lecture on the subject of "Napoleon's Campaign of 1805" was delivered recently by Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 23d Inf., to the non-commissioned officers at Ft. Sam Houston.

"A Journey Through the Blue Mountains of Oregon in Midwinter" was the highly interesting subject of a lecture delivered recently by Capt. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf., to the non-commissioned officers at Ft. Sam Houston.

An interesting paper on the subject of "The Island Empire (Japan) and Its Defences" was read by Capt. G. A. Goodale, 2d Inf., before the officers' lyceum on Thursday.

CAPTAIN C. A. DEMPSEY, 2d U. S. Infantry, is writing in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CRUSE, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is writing relatives at Owensboro, Ky.

SEÑOR DOMINGUEZ is the Minister of War in the Spanish Cabinet recently formed by Señor Sagasta.

LIEUTENANT R. R. STEVENS, 23d U. S. Infantry, is a visitor at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, on leave until April next, is spending the winter in Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT J. C. RENNARD, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave for some time past, has left the Service by resignation.

LIEUTENANT H. H. SARGENT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bowie, Arizona.

MAJOR FRANCIS MOORE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, under recent orders, changes base from Fort Supply to Fort Reno.

COLONEL AND MRS. GUY V. HENRY, of Fort Myer, are spending a few days in Philadelphia with Mr. J. Drexel.

ADJUTANT GROTE HUTCHESON, 9th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Robinson, Neb., this week to spend a fortnight on leave.

LIEUTENANT EDGAR RUSSEL, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Sheridan this week, to return about the end of January.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, has remained duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., after a short trip to the North.

CAPTAIN LOUIS V. CRAZIARC, 2d U. S. Artillery, who is visiting in New York City, has had his leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. PARKE, 2d U. S. Infantry, assumed command of the Recruiting Depot, Columbus Bks., O., Dec. 8.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, left Niagara, N. Y., this week to spend the holidays with relatives in Brooklyn.

SENIORS in the infantry arm are now Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Hall, 6th; Major Richard Comba, 9th, and Capt. E. P. Ewers, 5th.

LIEUTENANT C. DEL. HINE, 6th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., is visiting relatives at Vienna, Fairfax Co., Va.

LIEUTENANT H. G. LYON, 17th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., next week for the West, to spend the holidays on leave.

A SAN ANTONIO despatch states that by the death of a relative in Ireland Pvt. John Treton, Troop K, U. S. Cav., has fallen heir to \$50,000.

MAJOR J. W. MACMURRAY, U. S. A., on a six weeks' leave from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is a guest at the Losekam, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR J. C. G. HAPPERTT, Surgeon, U. S. A., who left Fort Keogh recently for the East, on account of sickness, will spend the winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT J. A. SHIFFTON, 1st U. S. Artillery, under recent orders leaves Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Andrus's battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

MAJOR THOMAS WARD, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., is East on a short visit from Headquarters Department of Columbia, Vancouver Barracks.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT ALEXANDER, 7th U. S. Infantry, expects to leave Fort Logan, Colo., next week to spend until about the middle of February.

At the open meeting of the United Service Club New York City of this week, Mr. G. Duff Grant will read a paper on "Smokeless Powder and Magazine Rifles."

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., to whose long and honorable service we referred last week, was duly fired for Aug. 11. This closes the retirements for 1892.

CAPTAIN IRA QUINBY, 11th U. S. Infantry, an officer whose service dates from 1861, relinquishes duty Whipple Barracks at his own request to go to his home to await retirement.

MAJOR GEORGE B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Riley, but assigned, under recent promotion, to station at Fort McPherson, Ga., will end a portion of the winter on leave.

LIEUTENANTS S. R. TOMPKINS and Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., are visiting their parents at Governor's Island and receiving a hearty welcome from their friends there and in New York City.

MAJOR G. B. RODNEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, is still at Fort Riley, but has been assigned to station at Fort McPherson, Ga., but it is likely he will spend winter on leave before joining his regiment.

MOS. H. BOYD, editor of the *Olympian*, at Emporia, Wash., who was shot by his wife Dec. 3, the son of Augustus Boyd, late Captain and Q. M. and Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. A., who died in 1864.

MOS. S. FARROW, of Barnegat, N. J., has sued Mrs. E. Bresler, of Detroit, Mich., for alleged breach of contract in failing to carry out an agreement to establish a naval academy at Barnegat. She claims that he agreed to contribute \$15,000 as an offset for the good will and plant of the Ohio Naval Academy at Portsmouth, O., and \$3,000 in cash, and that while he was ready the other parties to the contract were not.

CHAPLAIN J. H. MACOMBER, U. S. A., writes from Ft. Sherman, Idaho; "Mrs. Rufus F. Brown, widow of the late Capt. Brown, has arrived, and taken a vacant set of quarters and opened an officers' Mess," which will be a great convenience to those who do not wish to keep house. She is in the same house, where, in 1887, she began her married life with the dear captain now gone."

LIEUTENANT JOHN COTTER, 15th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Aurora, Ill., on regimental recruiting service.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., who has recently suffered a severe affliction in the death of his daughter, Nora Langdon, is now residing at 177 West 45th street, New York City.

MAJOR MOSES HARRIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, an officer of long and gallant service dating from 1857, has relinquished duty to await retirement at his own desire. His present station is Fort Yates.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE C. SAFFARAN, 6th U. S. Infantry, on regimental recruiting service with headquarters at Portsmouth, Ohio, is a recent visitor at Paducah, Ky., to try his luck in that vicinity.

GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT, U. S. A., of Maj.-Gen. Schofield's staff at the Headquarters of the Army, is a recent visitor in San Francisco. A host of friends on the Pacific Coast welcomed his arrival.

CAPTAIN HENRY J. NOWLAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, assistant inspector general on the staff of Major-General Howard, will spend Christmas with friends in Dublin, Ireland, and is expected home in January.

CAPTAIN EDGAR S. DUDLEY, U. S. A., is at the helm of the A. G. O., Department of Arizona, until the arrival at Los Angeles of an officer of the Adjutant General's Department to succeed Col. H. C. Corbin.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was expected to arrive in Chicago this week for special duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition.

MR. HENRY BURDEN McDOWELL, son of the late Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, president of the Theatre of Arts and Letters, gave a dinner Dec. 8 at Sherry's, New York City, on Thursday evening to a number of authors and managers.

AMONG the guests at a dinner given recently in San Francisco by Mr. Donald de V. Graham, in honor of Viscount de Labry, were Capt. J. Brechin, aet. surg., U. S. A., and Lieuts. Granger Adams, W. W. Galbraith and G. W. S. Stevens, 5th U. S. Art.

COLONEL HERNANDEZ, of the Mexican Army, upon whom the death sentence was imposed by court-martial for treason, in having failed in the pursuit of Catarino Garza, the revolutionist, has been sent to Monterrey, so that his case may be heard on final appeal before the Supreme Military Court.

A PARTY from Ft. Riley—consisting of Colonel and Mrs. Woodruff, Major and Mrs. Randolph, Dr. Keefer and Mrs. Lieut. Schenck—spent a few days of last week at Kansas City, and while there were located at the Midland Hotel. Lieut. Frank Tompkins left Ft. Riley Dec. 7 for Governor's Island, N. Y. H., where he will be married early next month.

CAPTAIN SYDNEY W. TAYLOR, 4th U. S. Artillery, the junior captain of his regiment, takes command of Light Battery F of his regiment at Fort Riley, in succession to Major G. B. Rodney. He was expected to leave Fort McPherson for Fort Riley this week. Light Battery B, 4th Artillery, at Fort Adams, is commanded by the senior captain of the regiment on duty, Edward Field.

A BERLIN correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs: "In conversation with Lieut. R. K. Evans, U. S. Army, military attaché of the American Legation, the Emperor, at the recent swearing in of recruits to the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, expressed regret that, because of the distance, he could not visit the Chicago Columbian Exhibition."

From a recent report submitted by the American representatives on the Intercontinental Railway Commission, we learn that Corps No. 1, under Lieut. M. M. Macomb, U. S. Army, has finished the preliminary survey of Guatemala, embracing that section of the country comprised between the highlands and the Pacific Coast, and is now engaged in a topographical examination of Salvador.

THE PORTLAND (Me.) ARGUS, referring to a recent visit of Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf., en route from Augusta to join his regiment, says: "Capt. Hall will probably return to Maine in the spring. He came to Maine in July and in the opinion of military judges has been the means of greatly improving the service in this State. Both officers and men say that his instructions have proved a great help to them."

In forwarding the commission of Lieut. Edw. B. Ives, who was recently appointed assistant signal officer in the Signal and Telegraph Corps of the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Adjt.-Gen. Porter assures him that his appointment, especially in view of the valuable service he rendered at Buffalo during the labor trouble there, is very gratifying to general headquarters. Lieut. Ives is a graduate of the Military Academy, and resigned from the U. S. Army Dec. 3, 1889, being at that time a lieutenant in the 19th U. S. Infantry.

COLONEL TOWNSEND, commanding Fort Leavenworth, received a telegram from the A. G. O. requesting him to inform Sergt. Macklin, 5th Art., and Corp. Stephens, 7th Inf., that their appeal to the Secretary for another examination has not yet been acted on, and authorizes their delay at Fort Leavenworth until their cases are considered. These young men have all the precedents necessary upon which to ask for another examination, and it is to be hoped they will get it.—*Kansas City Times*.

THE LOS ANGELES EXPRESS, referring to the departure of Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., for duty at Washington, says: "Few men are so constituted that they can, in official position, hold the confidence and good will of all those around them; but, judging from the warm manner in which Gen. McCook and staff speak of him, he possesses that rare faculty. The expression of regret at his departure is unanimous and hearty, and there is no doubt that he will be greatly missed in the field of duty he leaves, where he is regarded as an able officer of ripe experience and judgment, with rare administrative capacity and unusual faculty for maintaining harmony under all circumstances."

CAPTAIN S. S. LEACH, Engr. Corps, U. S. A., formerly on duty in connection with work in Boston Harbor, now in charge of the work of Government lake and river improvements in Burlington, Vt., has arrived there with his family.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. B. VOOGES, 1st Infantry, who is on recruiting duty in California, does not find much enthusiasm on the subject of the Army among the young men of that locality. There was one enlistment at Santa Rosa Dec. 2. Lieut. Voges was reported at Pitaluma, Cal., with Sergt. Anderson and Corp. Conidine.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON, U. S. A., retired, who is now blind, is staying at 1731 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with his son, Lieut. J. Marshall Robinson, U. S. N. Gen. Robinson stopped in New York en route to Washington and joined his old comrades at the meeting of the Loyal Legion. He was presented to the audience by Gen. Wager Swaine, with a touching allusion to his infirmity and to the injuries he had received during his war service, from which he now suffers.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, referring to the departure of Col. H. C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., for Washington, D. C., says: "While serving at the head of the staff of Gen. McCook in Los Angeles, Col. Corbin rendered his chief and the Army services of high value, and won from his military associates warm praise and sincere friendship, which was handsomely expressed at a gathering of the staff last Thursday. He leaves California with regret, which is shared in by many friends."

LIEUTENANT W. E. BIRKHIMER, Adjutant 3d U. S. Art., dedicates his recent excellent work on "Military Government and Martial Law," to which we have heretofore referred, as follows: "To the memory of my friend, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nicholson Scott, Third United States Artillery, whose genial nature caused him everywhere to be beloved; whose professional literary labors, in which he sacrificed his life, form an enduring monument to his industry, ability, and devotion to duty; and whose confidence it was my privilege to enjoy, this work is affectionately inscribed."

THE ALLIANCE (Ohio) DAILY REVIEW, referring to the departure of Col. H. C. Corbin, 19th U. S. Inf., from the command of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, so that he may take command of his regiment at Ft. Wayne, Mich., says: "No commandant has ever left the Columbus Barracks whose departure will be more deeply regretted than that of Col. Snyder. He assumed command August 4, 1891, and since that date has endeared himself to officers and enlisted men alike by his courteousness, affability, justice and strict impartiality to all, many reforms in the improvement of the condition of the enlisted men have taken place under his regime and the troops at the barracks, although consisting almost exclusively of raw recruits, have attained a high state of discipline."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MCCLELLAN, 1st U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Apache on Nov. 1, to await retirement at his home in St. Louis. On his last evening a dance was given in honor of himself and family by Major Carroll, 1st Cav., at which the officers of the post were generally present. Col. McClellan expressed his regrets, in a very touching way, on leaving his many friends in the Army, and warm words of kindness, appreciation and regret at the parting were spoken by those present. Col. McClellan thus closes up nearly 45 years continuous service in the Army, characterized by constant devotion to duty, the clearest possible record and a kind, genial and considerate treatment of his associates, which gives him a high place in their esteem and affection and enables him to carry with him their best wishes for his future.—*Army Visitor*.

We regret to find so many Army scandals reported in the daily papers. A suit in Los Angeles, Cal., for divorce, brought by the wife of Judge Anson Braunton, brings in as co-respondent the wife of Gen. Geo. Stoneman, U. S. A., retired, and late Governor of California. A despatch from Salt Lake announces the arrest of Lieut. C. D. Vance, 16th Inf. The despatch says: "His alleged offence consisted of sustaining improper relations with a young woman at Fort Douglas, and an intrusion upon the privacy of another lady. This is said to have occurred last summer, while the regiment was on its summer outing, and created some scandal at the time. The lieutenant resigned his commission, but his resignation was not accepted. He subsequently obtained a leave of absence, and it was upon his return that the arrest was made."

On the Generals of the Confederate Army there are now living Gustave P. T. Beauregard, New Orleans; Edmond Kirby Smith (temporary rank), Sewanee, Tenn. The lieutenant-generals still living are: Stephen D. Lee, Starkville, Miss.; Jas. Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.; Jubal A. Early, Lynchburg, Va.; Simon B. Buckner, Frankfort, Ky.; Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler, Ala.; Ambrose P. Stewart, Oxford, Miss.; Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C., and John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Twenty-nine major-generals are still living, the most prominent being Senators Bate, Butler, Walthall and Ransom; Gustavus W. Smith, who resides in New York; Congressman Forney, of Alabama; T. L. Rosser, of Charlottesville, Tenn.; ex-Senator Maxey, of Texas; Wm. Mahone, Petersburg, Va., and G. W. Custis Lee and Fitzhugh Lee, who reside at Lexington. Nearly 150 men who held the rank of brigadier-general are still living. Of these the best known are: Senators Cookrell, Colquitt, Gibson, Hunton, Morgan and George; Civil Service Commissioner Geo. D. Johnson; John R. Chalmers, of Vicksburg; Thomas L. Clingman, of Asheville, N. C.; Basil W. Duke, of Louisville; J. D. Imboden, who lives somewhere in Virginia; Roger A. Pryor, who is a New York Judge, and ex-Congressman Robert B. Vance, of Asheville, N. C.

QUARTERMASTER W. J. NICHOLSON, 7th U. S. Cav., left Fort Riley, Kas., this week to be absent for a month.

CAPTAIN J. O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort McIntosh, has started North on a month's leave of absence.

COLONEL W. H. H. BENYAURD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Brewster, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. POWELL, 11th U. S. Inf., on Board duty in New York City, is now residing at No. 3 East 41st street.

LIEUTENANT W. G. LUTZ, 2d U. S. Artillery, recently promoted from the ranks, is a recent visitor to old friends at Purdue, Ind.

MISS EVAERTS EWING, daughter of the late Major Everts S. Ewing, U. S. A., is at present located at 1422 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN HENRY D. HORUP, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who has been awaiting orders since his return from France, went to Chicago for duty at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The retirements of Capt. L. E. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., as a Major, promotes Capt. C. F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., to Major and Q. M., and leaves another vacancy for Captain and A. Q. M.

CAPTAIN R. G. SHAW, 1st U. S. Artillery, has relinquished regimental recruiting duty at Scranton, Pa., to Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Artillery, and was expected to resume duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week.

MAJOR ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who has been in command of the new arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., will shortly take command of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., in succession to Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Parker, now on sick leave.

It is suggested that there should be a change in the site of the proposed statue to Gen. Sheridan, from the front of the National Theatre to the front of the War, State and Navy Department building, on Pennsylvania avenue. It is understood that Mrs. Sheridan is favorable to the change.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EVANS, U. S. A., who is inspecting different companies of the Kentucky State Guard, was in Louisville last week. Lieut. Evans has won the hearts of the Legion boys. His gentlemanly treatment of the men and the easy way in which he has let them down when a question was missed has won him many friends. His manner of instruction is also pleasing to the soldier boys.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Wednesday on the steamship *Havel* safe and sound and evidently benefited by his trip, notwithstanding the hardships incident to the breaking down of the steamship *Spree* near Queenstown, to which we referred last week. It is needless to say that his relatives and many friends were extremely glad to welcome him home again. He resumed command of the Department of the East on Thursday.

The San Francisco Call of recent date quotes Gen. T. M. Vincent, U.S.A., as saying: "I have just come from inspecting our posts in Arizona and New Mexico, and, after being over the Presidio, Alcatraz, Mare Island and Fort Mason, will go on South. I was delighted to meet Gen. Ruger in San Francisco. We were cadets at West Point and were in Dakota at the same time. This is my first visit to California, and I am charmed with what I have seen. I shall remain three or four days longer on duty, and perhaps rest a day or two for pleasure."

MAJOR MOSES HARRIS, U.S.A., lately retired from active service, is, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, to be appointed adjutant to Gov. Wheeler, of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. It was not the possibility of getting this position which induced the major to retire, but the desire to be with his family. As the major had ambitions in the direction of promotion, it is a great sacrifice for him to make, but he has done it for the sake of his wife, who is not in the best of health, and for his children, who are receiving their education here.

We learn from the "Army and Navy Year Book," compiled by Comdr. C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., and published by L. R. Hamersley and Co. (p. 99), that the new office of "Acting District Commander" has been created in the War Department, and that the original vacancies have been filled by Capt. C. B. Schofield, 1st Lieut. T. H. Bliss and 2d Lieut. A. D. Andrews. These are excellent selections, and we hope the salaries are adequate to the dignity and importance of the office. It is absolutely necessary now that Maj. Gen. Schofield should be made a lieutenant general.

GENERAL FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A., has been elected an honorary member of the State Historical Society of Kansas, and in his letter of acceptance says: He hopes "at no distant day to have an opportunity of visiting Topeka, to view again the beautiful country in its vicinity, so familiar to him in his early military life, when, as a lieutenant in Colonel Sumner's regiment, 1st U. S. Cavalry, he was encamped on the banks of the picturesque Shunganungs, not more than a mile from the then little village of Topeka, composed of a dozen or two habitations."

LIEUTENANT G. L. CARDEN, U. S. R. M., was in Northern Michigan this week in company with Mr. J. M. Ashley, Jr., vice-president of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Railroad.

A CASE OF DOMESTIC INFELICITY which has long been an open secret in society was made public Dec. 14, when Mrs. Mary L. Dillingham applied to the divorce court in Washington for a release from her husband, Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N.

WHEN the appropriation for the St. Marys was considered in the New York Board of Apportionment, Mayor Grant said he believed in sticking to the old-fashioned idea of giving the children of the ty a good liberal English education, and that he objected to keeping up a schoolship "for the purpose of giving some naval officer a soft snap, with lots of shore leave and a pleasant trip to Fayal in the winter season." Judging from some specimen

letters of the Mayor, which found their way into print, he has his doubts even on the subject of an English education.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., registered at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City, on Tuesday.

ADMIRAL IRWIN, who has been suffering from an attack of bronchitis, is reported to be out once more and in fairly good health.

Or Comdr. Rohley D. Evans, U. S. N., Chas. Theo. Murray, the New York correspondent of the Indianapolis Sunday Journal, says: "It is impossible to glance at the record of such an American officer as 'Fighting Bob' Evans without a feeling of pride and without recalling the many gallant deeds of the long list of naval heroes that adorn the history of our country. And it is impossible to note the quick response of almost any naval officer to the sudden and unexpected demand of trying emergency without realizing that beneath the modern naval uniform beats as brave hearts as ever sailed with Paul Jones and Decatur or fought with Perry and Reid. The difference wrought by the Naval Academy, from being that predicted by the old-time opponents of that institution, has added scholarship, a scientific and practical knowledge of the working of iron and steel and of steam, and a familiarity with international law that makes every naval officer a diplomat. Comdr. Evans is fair example of the modern American naval officer. I met him a few days ago at the University Club, of which he has long been a member. A smooth-faced, young-looking man, with thin light brown hair, slightly tinged with gray, of good figure, but with a decided limp from severe wounds received in battle. His face is bronzed by the long cruise in a tempestuous Northern Pacific sea. Modest almost to the verge of diffidence, he was reluctant to talk about himself. Get him on the subject of the new Navy, however, and modern shipbuilding, and he is a fluent, and an interesting, and instructive conversationalist. Unlike most of our naval officers, Comdr. Evans has no taste for idle life ashore and less taste for society. He looks forward to the growth of the new Navy with great interest, and the ambition of his life is just now in the direction of one of the new battle ships and active service at sea. If he lives many years he will doubtless command a fleet of them, and Midshipman 'Fighting Bob' will have become 'Fighting Bob' the admiral."

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.

A few weeks ago Sergeant Moritz Morgan, Battery L, 2d Artillery of the Fort Schuyler garrison, committed suicide at Earle's Hotel in New York City. Two previous suicides of enlisted men had occurred at Fort Schuyler. This gave rise to a rumor that a system of persecution occasioned the suicides. The New York Herald was prompt to investigate, and says: "Morgan was in charge of the canteen, and the statement is made that Captain Grugan, having found a demijohn of whiskey in the place, accused Morgan of selling it to the soldiers. Morgan was privileged to sell beer, but nothing stronger. The Sergeant protested his innocence, but he was relieved from the canteen and ordered to report for duty to his Captain, James E. Eastman, but instead left Fort Schuyler, came to New York, and ended his life with laudanum. Captain Eastman, it is stated, said the demijohn found was his. Mrs. Gardner, sister of Col. Litoboffield, former commander at Schuyler, is quoted as saying: 'Morgan was to have married next spring, Katie Kane, a sister of the wife of Sergeant Curran, and was preparing to take an examination for 2d Lieutenant, but he felt that after Captain Grugan's action he could accomplish nothing.'

Captain Grugan states that when he learned that Morgan had been selling whiskey to the soldiers he told him that he was very sorry that he had betrayed the trust imposed in him, but he did not threaten him with any punishment. Corporal Healey's suicide he attributed to drink."

Thus the Herald, Colonel R. P. Hughes, Inspector General U. S. A., has, however, been at the post and his official report will, when promulgated, clear the matter up, and get down to facts and dispel fancies, as so many of press statements on Army matters are.

MUSSEY MEMORIAL BUILDING.

We have received from the Rev. Edward Everett Hale the accompanying letter, which we commend to those who were the friends of Gen. Mussey, to all who have been instructed and entertained by the writings of the author of this appeal, and to those whose sympathies are awakened by the cause commended to their attention. Together they constitute a host.

3 HAMILTON PLACE, BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: At Manassas Junction, in Virginia, half a mile from the station, is an Industrial School, founded by the colored people of Northern Virginia for their own race. The late Gen. Mussey of the Regular Army was greatly interested in their enterprise. In honor of him—and as a memorial to him—they propose that the building which they are now erecting shall be called the Mussey Memorial. We are here in close correspondence with them. My friend Mr. Whitman, of this office, is one of the Board of Directors. So we are quite sure that the money contributed goes directly to its object. We raised more than \$1,200 for the school last year. I enclose to you their circular, thinking that some of the regimental organizations which represent commands which fought at one of the battles of Bull Run, may like to contribute something to the Gen. Mussey Memorial. If you can in any way interest yourself or your old comrades in arms, in this Monument of Victory, we shall be greatly pleased. Truly yours,

EDWARD E. HALE, President Ten Times One.

Accompanying this is a circular from the Directors of the Industrial School at Manassas, Va., concerning the Memorial building it is proposed to erect there.

SEVENTY-FOUR lives were lost by the sinking of the Japanese warship *Chishinurakan*, which was in collision in the Sea of Japan with the British steamer *Ravenna*. The vessel filled and sank so rapidly that there was no opportunity to lower the boats. Some of the lost went down in the ship, and others were drowned before assistance could reach them from the *Ravenna*. The latter vessel was badly damaged, her bow being stove in, and it required the utmost effort to keep her afloat.

THE GATLING GUN.

DR. R. J. GATLING has been giving a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, John Gilmer Speed, an account of his experiences in gun invention. He first built six of his Gatlings at Cincinnati at a cost of \$5,000, and they were rendered worthless by a fire in the shop. Next he expended \$10,000 in building thirteen more, and the conservative Gen. Ripley, the Chief of Ordnance, would not look at them. Finally General Benj. F. Butler paid \$1,000 a piece for them, but as the agent who took the money failed before settlement, the Doctor was no better off. Then as the result of a trial at Fort Monroe the Government paid \$175,000 for 100 guns. Finally Napoleon III fell in love with a gun he saw at the Paris Exposition in 1867, and after a trial tried to persuade Dr. Gatling to make them in secret for the French Government. Falling in this, the mitrailleuse was invented. During the half-breed rebellion in Canada a commercial traveller was sent to Canada with a Gatling gun to try to sell by sample. While he was explaining one of his guns to the militia officers Riel's little army, which had steadily approached under cover of the forest, made an attack, and, as the disheartened militiamen fled, the half-breed charged into the open. The commercial traveller found himself alone with his gun and a hostile army of semi-savages charging his position. It never occurred to him to run away and leave his gun, so he turned it loose on the advancing enemy. It was not many minutes before the advance was checked, and it was not very many minutes more before the half-breeds were in rapid retreat. They fled to the woods. Moving his gun back and forth he still kept turning the crank and raining bullets into the forest, which became so hot that the half-breeds never stopped running till they had got out of range. This was the first success that the Canadians had, and it was all brought about by one Gatling gun and the business enterprise of a young commercial traveller from Hartford. It was now the turn of the half-breeds to be disheartened, and as this defeat broke the backbone of the rebellion it was soon suppressed. Mr. Speed says: "To show how accurately the Gatling gun shoots I will mention what I saw a while ago at Colt's armory. A gun was aimed at an oaken target and clamped at that aim. Then the crank was turned till 1,200 shots had been fired. In the target there was but a single hole, and this was just the size of a single bullet. But through it all the 1,200 bullets had gone. Then I saw the gun moved once across the target while the crank was being turned. It cut the target in two as clearly as though a cross-cut saw had been used."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

DECEMBER 14, 1892.

An officer's concert on Wednesday and a cadet hop on Saturday evening were the only events of general interest marking the past week. The attendance at the cadet hop on Saturday evening was very small. Ensign Norton, U. S. Navy, the Misses Rosay, Rich, O'Day and Dousman were among the visitors present. All of the young ladies of the post, of whom there are very few this winter, were present. The number of couples dancing was under twenty. The guests were received by Mrs. Bruff.

Miss Warner has moved into the cottage near the hotel, where she will remain during the winter months. Mrs. and the Misses Harvey have arrived at the post. The Dr. has been here for the past two weeks.

The new gymnasium building is brilliantly lighted each afternoon, and this new acquisition is thoroughly enjoyed. Cadets practice dancing in the Fencing Academy. The gymnasium proper is used for gymnastic exercises. The running track is also made use of. Should the building ever be used for dancing, the gallery, in which the track is situated, will accommodate spectators, leaving the floor entirely free for dancing. The elevation at the north end will furnish an excellent location for the musicians. The use of the building is confined to cadets and officers between the hours of 1:30 and 2 P. M. and 4 and 5:30 P. M.

The ponds in the vicinity were frozen during the recent cold snap. During the past twenty-four hours it has snowed sufficiently to render wretched the condition of the roads, but there is no immediate prospect of sleighing. Miss Rosay has been a guest of Mrs. Edgerton. Miss Hitch has been visiting Mrs. Smith.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week as follows:

Harry W. Stiles, St. Joseph (4th Dist.), Mo.
Daniel P. Wood (alt.), Plattsburgh (4th Dist.), Mo.
Frederick L. Pinks, Clarion (8th Dist.), Pa.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

Mrs. Cabell, wife of Lieut. Dr. Rosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav., is going to spend the winter with Col. Elmer Otis at San Diego, Cal.

Col. J. G. Bates, 2d Inf., Ft. Omaha, has been confined to his quarters for some days on account of sickness. It is thought his disability is only temporary. During the short time he has commanded the regiment he has become very popular with both officers and enlisted men.

Before the Post Lyceum, Nov. 8 last, Capt. Woodward, 10th Cav., read a paper on "The Trot as a Cavalry Gait." The captain took the negative side of that subject and brought out a most lively discussion upon concluding. He holds that the trot as a cavalry gait is one of the English fads, recently imported, and should have no place among American cavalrymen.

The criticism that followed the reading of the paper was almost unanimous in opposition to the captain's view. Capt. Woodward says this comes largely from the young cavalry officer who has been taught nothing else but the trot. On in the West he says they call this class of riders "saddle spankers."

Lieut. Vance, 16th Inf., has withdrawn his resignation and asked for a general Court-martial.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Co. does not appear to be on good terms with the Navy Department. Recently the Department desired to send 100 men to San Francisco. The company being notified replied that they could not take the men for several weeks and in a rather sarcastic letter informed the Department that they were not anxious for its patronage. The Department has accordingly determined to ask Congress for authority to transport its men across the continent by rail. A recent letter from the Pacific Mail Co. will be submitted to show the difficulty experienced in getting transportation of men by water, and also to show how little the company appreciates the services rendered in sending vessels to South and Central American ports whenever any of their vessels are in trouble.

(From the London Engineer)

SMALL ARM PROJECTILES, PAST AND PRESENT.

It has been suggested to us that the publication of some information concerning the dimensions of small arm projectiles at various periods would be useful. We give this in the following table:

Bullets in the Service during the Present Reign and for Some Time Previously.

Inches. Diameter	Length in Inches	Weight in grains.	Description of arm firing the bullet.
0.68	—	483	Smooth bore musket and Victoria carbine.
0.60	—	350	Smooth bore carbine, "carbine bore," and pistol "carbine bore."
0.51	—	205	Smooth bore pistol "pistol bore."
Over belt Over body	—	555	M. L. Brunswick rifle firing a belted ball.
	1.073	825	M. L. rifle, 1842 ("Minie") pattern.
0.675	1.025	670	M. L. rifle, 1851 pattern.
0.508	1.005	530*	M. L. rifle, 1853 ("Enfield"), and Lancaster oval bore.
0.55	1.005	535	M. L. carbine, R. A. and Cavalry.
0.675	1.005	700	M. L. carbine, Page's.
0.55	1.107	566	R. L. carbine, Sharp's.
0.568	0.985	530	R. L. carbine, Terry.
0.468	1.015	400	R. L. carbine, Westley Richards'.
0.573	1.04	480*	B. L. Snider rifle and carbine.
0.45	1.27	480	B. L. Martini-Henry rifle and Gatling 0.45 in. bore, also Gardner Gatling and Maxim 0.45 in. bore.
0.45	1.115	410	B. L. Martini-Henry carbine and Gatling 0.45 in. light.
0.477	0.867	285	B. L. pistol revolver, Enfield.
0.455	0.75	225	B. L. pistol revolver, Adams.
0.38	0.612	185	B. L. pistol revolver, Colt.
0.65	1.834	1425	B. L. Gatling, 0.65.
1.006	2.148	7.25 oz.	B. L. Nordenfelt firing a steel bullet.
0.303	—	215	R. L. magazine arm.

*There appears to be a mistake in the Official List here. The fact is that bullets were at first made of 0.568 diameter, and afterwards, on certain experiments made by General Boxer, reduced to 0.550 diameter for both rifle and carbine, the clay plug being then introduced. It is difficult, however, to believe that the weight of the clay plug compensated exactly for the decrease in diameter, as is here implied.

*Including weight of clay plug.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Herr von Mannlicher has invented an automatic repeater which is described as a remarkable gun. It is loaded with an ordinary clip containing five cartridges. A touch of the trigger and the breech bolt flew back into its closed position. Then followed five piercingly sharp explosions and the empty clip dropped ringing from the magazine on the floor. The explosions seemed instantaneous. Barely one and a half seconds to come down from the "present" to the "ready" position, to insert another clip; and then five more shots banged forth in the same limit of time. There is no more recoil than in the case of a rook rifle. The mechanism seems to absorb the "kick." The breech bolt flies backwards and forwards at every discharge, ejecting the used up smokeless powder cartridge, and pushing home a fresh one from the magazine. The eye cannot follow the movement, so instantaneous does it seem. And there is no escape of gas. In the hands of its inventor the rifle can discharge about 120 rounds per minute. The barrel becomes hot, but not so hot as to render the rifle useless for a time. According to Herr von Mannlicher, his automatic rifle is not at the present time suited for general use by infantry, on account of the difficulties still encountered in supplying ammunition to the rank and file in the field in sufficient quantities. On shipboard, however, in repelling a torpedo boat attack, the rifle, it is thought, would be extremely serviceable. The rapidity of the fire will be still further increased when the rifle is fitted with a magazine holding eight rounds, an alteration which Herr von Mannlicher intends to introduce. The weight is slightly under that of an ordinary repeating rifle. It is bore 0.65 millimeters in diameter, the same as that of the latest Mannlicher pattern adopted by the Roumanian and Italian Governments. Some strictly confidential trials of the new rifle were made in Austria last by the musketry experts of the Austrian army, but no one else was permitted to test or even examine it. The reports of the Austrian experts are, Leuter's agent, who gives this account, is informed, satisfactory in every respect.

The new Gordon experimental disappearing carriage for a 10 inch gun will be tested at Sandy Hook during the coming week. The Buffington-Crizzier 8-inch carriage of the disappearing type is also nearing completion and will soon be sent to Sandy Hook for trial. Upon the result of the trials of these two carriages and those already obtained from the pneumatic carriage the department will determine upon the standard carriage for the Service.

A successful test of 480 tons of armor plates, ready for delivery, was made at the Bethlehem Iron Works Nov. 30 in presence of the Chief of Ordnance and under the direction of Lieutenant J. F. Heige, U. S. N. Three shots were fired with 60% pounds of hexagonal powder, a 250-pound projectile, and an initial velocity of 1,400 feet. The penetration was 10½ in., 10½ in. and 10 in.

The Graphic says that the Admiralty has decided not to build any more guns weighing over fifty tons. It has also decided that every gun must be mounted in such a manner that it can be loaded, trained, and run in and out by hand power. The guns will have a degree of elevation that is now unattainable, and the gun's crews will be better protected.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has reached an agreement with the American agent of the Krag-Jorgensen gun regarding the right to manufacture the weapon in this country. The details have not yet been made public, but the amount of royalty to be paid is understood to be comparatively small and entirely satisfactory to the War Department. The manufacture of the new weapon will be commenced early in the new year. Most of the plant at the Springfield Armory has already been changed to meet the requirements for the manufacture of the new weapon. It is estimated that about 22,000 stands of arms will be manufactured annually after the new plant is in full and perfect working order. Gen. Flagler had hoped to get a large number of the new weapons in the hands of troops in season for the next rifle competitions, but this is now out of the question. No considerable number can be issued until next autumn, when the competitions will be over. The policy will be to equip one regiment at a time. The order in which this will be done will be determined by the Commanding General upon the recommendations of Department Commanders. While the ordnance authorities would not be surprised, and in fact are rather expecting, to see an inventor come forward with an improvement on the gun adopted, it is their purpose to go ahead with the manufacture of the new weapon until a better weapon is provided. Pending the further development of an American smokeless powder, the Wetterlin will be purchased and issued to the troops with the new guns as soon as manufactured.

The annual report of the Ordnance and Fortification Board, submitted to Congress on Dec. 6, makes five important recommendations: greater facilities and increased appropriations for testing and proving guns, mortars, etc.; a Government gun and mortar carriage factory which can turn out mounts commensurate with the production of guns and mortars; the early test and selection of an acceptable type of disappearing carriage for 8-inch and 10-inch guns; increased and immediate appropriations for the acquisition of sites and construction of additional gun and mortar batteries; a constant supply of forgings commensurate with the output of the Army Gun Factory. The Board submits an estimate of an appropriation of \$270,207.97 to make purchases, experiments and tests to ascertain the most effective guns, small arms, ammunitions, armor plates, etc. The Board recommends a repeal of the law pledging the United States to the purchase of fifty cast iron mortars, fifty 10-inch and fifty 12-inch guns, on the ground that cast iron mortars cannot compete with steel and the 100 sea coast guns have been contracted for. Moreover, the Army Gun Factory is now competent to supply all demands.

THE Sterling Steel Company of Delmar, Pa., have become formidable rivals of the firms manufacturing the Holtz and Firminy projectiles. The Chief of Ordnance of the Navy has recently called attention in his annual report to the highly successful results obtained with some experimental shells submitted by this company. Equally good results are now reported by the Ordnance Bureau of the Army. Recently at Sandy Hook two Sterling shells were fired against a deck plate at an angle of 60 degrees. One of them passed entirely through, coming out in such good condition that it could have been used over again. The other demolished the plate, but went to pieces.

An important feature of the specifications for the 7,000 tons of armor shortly to be advertised is the ballistic tests prescribed for trial plates. In view of the advance in armor manufacture the test will be made much more severe than the contract requirements of 1887, which were purposely made light with the view to encouraging the armor plate industry in this country. As the new contract is to call for plates treated by the Harvey process, the test prescribed will approach closely to the excellent results obtained some weeks ago on the proving grounds of the Bethlehem works with one of their Harvey plates. The Department will advertise for the new contract just as soon as the specifications have been received from the printer.

The officers of the Watertown (U. S.) Arsenal have just been making some tests to demonstrate the holding power of cut and wire nails of the same size. The nails were driven into seasoned spruce plank and a machine arranged by which the holding power could be shown in pounds. It was found that the six inch wire nail driven into the plank four inches required 733 pounds to pull it out, while the cut nail held until the indicator showed 836 pounds. In all the tests made the holding power of the cut exceeded that of the wire nails by a number of pounds greater than above stated.

M. Camille Grollet, in the *Echo de l'Armee*, questions the value of quick-firing guns, and contends that the qualities of the Canet quick-firing gun are too dearly bought at the price of a pressure of 3,000 atmospheres and a length of 80 calibres.

Before spring the French Navy will possess 300 transformed quick-firing guns of the 1881, 1884, and 1887 models, as well as very soon 53 guns of 10 cm., 24 of 14 cm., and 18 of 16 cm. of the new model, with a considerable number of smaller calibres, for the ships now in course of construction.

Deeds conveying the powder works plant, over 300 acres, at Keokuk, Iowa, from Henry R. DuPont, attorney-at-law, Wilmington, Del., to Eugene Francis, Henry A. Alexis, Charles and Alfred DuPont, F. I. DuPont, De Nemours and Co., were filed with the county recorder Nov. 26.

Recent experiments with the cuirass in Germany show that it will resist the old arms, but with the existing rifle at 820 feet, the projectile of hardened lead covered with steel, not only perforated the cuirass, but carried away a portion of its substance about the size of a shilling.

In shrinking the jacket on to the second of the 13

in. guns at the Washington Navy-yard, Dec. 8, it grasped the tube unevenly, and will have to be removed or else cut off at the expense of \$14,000. There are various theories to account for the accident.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ, who was re-elected President of the Mexican Republic in June last, was inaugurated at the City of Mexico, Dec. 1, with great ceremony.

VENEZUELA is keeping up to the times. A despatch from Caracas says: "Gen. Crespo has decided to revive the Pension Bureau and has placed Gen. Venancio Pulgar as its chief."

GEREVKOR, the young Russian officer who recently shot and killed a comrade in a quarrel over a lady to whom both were paying attentions, has been sentenced to twelve years in the mines of Siberia. The lady in the case has married a third suitor.

TYROLESE papers report a good joke on a party which went out to hunt a bear. Being unsuccessful, they stopped to take lunch, and one of the party took a photograph of the camp. When the photograph was subsequently developed, the bear was found on it, far in the background.

A Herald despatch says: "The Argentine Government has decided to increase its army to 15,000 men. An inventory of the military arsenals shows that 20,000 rifles have disappeared. Gen. Kornes, of the Chilian army, intends to form a camp of exorcise next January. There will be trials of the various new rifles."

NON-COM. STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your issue of last week informed its readers that it was understood to be the intention of the War Department, to hereafter fill vacancies in the grade of Ordnance Sergeants from Sergeants of Artillery, and those of Post Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeants from sergeants of Cavalry and Infantry.

This rule, if adopted, will be a grave injustice to the sergeants of all three branches of the service. Although the number of Post Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeants allowed by law, exceed that of Ordnance Sergeants in the proportion of two to one, still it should be considered that the number of Cavalry and Infantry regiments exceed the Artillery seven to one. The vacancies of late have been more numerous in the Ordnance than the Quartermaster and Commissary Dept. It must be admitted that there are many good, faithful old sergeants in the Cavalry and Infantry, who could well perform the duties of Ordnance Sergeant; in fact the majority of the present Ordnance Sergeants were appointed from the Infantry, and have proved themselves competent for the position. It may be said that an Artillery Sergeant has a better knowledge of ordnance, than the Infantry Sergeant. That may be true in a general sense, but let me ask how long a time it would take for an Infantry Sergeant to become conversant with the care of ordnance? Artillery text books are within his reach, and after appointment he is sent to an arsenal for instruction. No doubt there are many old Infantry Sergeants in the service to-day who have looked forward to an appointment as Ordnance Sergeant as a reward for faithful service. Are their hopes to be abandoned now? It may be said that a quartermaster or commissary appointment is open to them. That is out of the question for such men, as they have not the educational requirements for either position. They cannot worry themselves at a desk in an endeavor to figure out how many beans in a ration, or how many grains of oats a government mule is allowed each day. They may not know the difference between "Abstract of issue to troops" and Voucher "G" to Abstract "H," but they know how to care for Government property, even though it be a 15 in. gun. Some of them may have served in Artillery heretofore and have some knowledge of ordnance.

Again, many Sergeants of Artillery prefer an appointment as Quartermaster or Commissary to that of Ordnance Sergeant, as they may have the necessary clerical qualifications for the former positions, but not the ambition to exile themselves to some abandoned post with the sole companionship of a few obsolete guns and mortars. Therefore, it would be only justice to all the Sergeants of the service to permit them, as at present, to apply for the position which they deem themselves best suited for, and it is hoped this will be done.

Why not adopt in examinations for staff appointments, a system similar to that now in force for examination of the Hospital Corps? Let the chief of each staff department have prepared a list of questions which he deems suitable for his department, forward the same to the President of the Board appointed to examine candidates. The answers to these questions, together with the opinion of the Board as to the character, ability and length of service, determine the qualification of the candidate. As it is now there is no system, as the form of questions are left entirely to the Board. Each Board, and in fact each member of the Board have their own ideas as to the nature of the questions to be given the candidate. As the printed questions work well in the Medical Department, there is no reason to doubt a like result in other departments. It is hoped this suggestion be given a trial, as it will at least be a relief to the members of the Board, and justice to the candidate. E. J. O.

UPON the mutual applications of the officers concerned the President has nominated Ensign W. S. Burke and Asst. Engr. Victor Blue for transfer.

A Kiel despatch to the London Standard says: "A Turkish torpedo boat left here on Nov. 13, and has not been heard of since. It is supposed to have been lost in the Atlantic."

CAPTAIN WM. BADGER, U. S. A., and wife and son, W. C. Badger, of Mandon, N. D., go to Boston this week to remain several months, with address 19 Gleason Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass.

THE BROWN SEGMENTAL WIRE GUN.

(A copy.) READING, Pa., Dec. 7, 1892.
Trustees Brown Seg. Wire Gun:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the first firing of the experimental 5-inch gun.

This firing was not intended, in any sense, as a test of the system. Accident has, however, rendered it a most satisfactory test of some of the important features of our system of construction. The firing was undertaken for the following reasons: When Cylinder No. 2 was first fired in its unlined state it was noticed that there was a slight settling together of the segments, and a slight reduction in the calibre of the bore. This was assumed to be due to the fact that the winding had not produced a perfect state of equilibrium, and that the shock of the discharge, together with the expansion under pressure, had shaken the segments into their proper positions. It was therefore deemed wise to submit our gun to a similar "shaking up" in its unlined state.

For this purpose the gun was rough bored to a diameter of about 4' 97". The projectile to be used were cast iron cylinders weighing 84 lbs, having attached to their base, by means of an inner disk and bolt, a copper cup, to serve as a gas check. The powder used was Du Pont's Sphero-Hexagonal.

As it was not expected to obtain any high pressure, and no great accuracy was demanded, the coppers used in the crusher gauges were those having an initial compression of but 18,000 lbs. per square inch.

For the first shot the charge was 10 lbs. of powder, the breech action opened easily, and no displacement or motion of the segments was perceptible. As the pressure was less than 18,000 lbs. per square inch, the gauges gave no record.

Second shot. Charge 15 lbs. of powder. Breech action opened easily. No perceptible displacement of the segments. The pressure indicated by the gauges was 28,265 lbs. per square inch, being the mean of the two readings. This was about the pressure which was to be expected.

For the third shot, the charge was 18 lbs. of powder. The copper gas check on the shot was found to be slightly large, and considerable force was required to drive the projectile home.

The gun had been mounted upon a railway car. The carriage consisted of a wooden top carriage, which had about four feet recoil, and which moved upon a chassis of heavy skids, which were firmly bolted and braced to the car, the car itself being free to recoil upon the track. The track had a slight rising grade to the rear. For the first two shots this device acted beautifully, the car recoiling about ten feet, and slowly running back into position. At the third shot the recoil was excessive, the chassis was forced back upon the car, the bolts bent and the bolt holes elongated, the car itself being severely shaken up. The breech action opened easily, and no perceptible displacement was observed in any of the segments, or other portions of the gun. The pressure indicated by the gauges was over 60,000 pounds per square inch. This extraordinary pressure for such a small charge of powder could, of course, only be accounted for by the jamming of the shot in the bore.

At the initial compression upon the coppers used was but 18,000 pounds per square inch, I considered the indicated pressure as unreliable, and declined to express an opinion as to the probable pressure. The mean compression of the two coppers was 0' 082.

In order to determine as near as possible the actual pressure obtained, several rounds were fired from Cylinder No. 2, using in one gauge a similar copper to those used in the gun initial compression 18,000 lbs. per sq. inch and in the other gauge coppers having an initial compression of 40,000 and 50,000 lbs. per sq. inch, according to the charge of powder used. All of these coppers were prepared and compressed by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

In order to insure against the possibility that the two gauges might not be absolutely the same area of cross section, the 18,000 copper was placed alternately in gauge Nos. 1 and 2.

The firing was continued until the coppers having an initial compression of 18,000 lbs. per sq. inch were compressed the same amount as those in the gun. At the third discharge the 18,000 copper was compressed 0' 083, the reading of the other gauge being 59,132 lbs. per sq. inch. At the fourth discharge the 18,000 copper was compressed 0' 099, or about that obtained in the gun. The other gauge reading 60,087 lbs. per sq. inch.

Thus demonstrating that the pressure in the gun, at the third discharge was approximately 60,000 lbs. per sq. inch. It thus is manifest, that, the walls of the powder chamber, the Breech Action and the Trunnion Jacket were submitted to the action of this enormous pressure. The muzzle pressure was of course low.

The breech action worked perfectly. There is not the slightest evidence of displacement of any of the several portions of the gun.

Since firing the gun has been in the lathe and is being counter-bored for the Breech Lining Tube; as the material is being cut away, there is no discoloration, in the lines between the segments, showing that no gas entered between them. There was not the slightest appearance of scoring in any part of the bore. The bushing which holds the breech block, was unscrewed with perfect ease; and the trunnion jacket is intact.

We are thus fully justified in saying that we have clearly demonstrated the enormous elastic strength of the Brown System of Gun Construction.

Very respectfully,
[Signed.] G. N. WHISTLER, 1st Lieut. 5th Art.,
Engineer for Trustees.

"You sit on your horse like a butcher," said a pert young officer, who happened to be of royal blood, to a veteran general who was somewhat bent from age.

"It is highly probable," responded the old warrior, with a grim smile; "it is because all my life I've been leading calves like you to the slaughter."

—Texas Siftings.

THE band of the receiving-ship *Independence*, Mare Island, is to be sent once a week to entertain the inmates of the I. O. G. T. Home for Orphans.

GEN. SCOTT'S CHOLERA ORDER.

LIEUTENANT LEYDEN, adjutant, 4th Infantry, sends us the following characteristic order of Gen. Scott, issued during the prevalence of cholera among the troops in 1832. It is taken verbatim from an old order book of the 4th Infantry:

A. G. O., FORT ARMSTRONG, N. W. ARMY, Aug. 23, 1832.
Orders No. 14.

The cholera has made its appearance on Rock Island. The first two cases were brought by mistake from Capt. Ford's Company of the U. S. Mounted Rangers. One of them died yesterday the other is convalescent. A second death occurred this morning in the hospital at Fort Armstrong. The man was of the 4th Infantry and had been some time under treatment for Debility. The Ranger now convalescent was in the same hospital with him for 16 hours before a cholera hospital could be established outside of the Camp and Post.

2d. It is believed that all of these men were of intemperate habit. The ranger who is dead it is known generated the disease within him by a fit of intoxication.

3d. In the disease having appeared among the Rangers and on the Island all Commissioned Officers are called upon to exert themselves to the utmost to stop the spread of the calamity.

4th. Sobriety, Cleanliness of person, Cleanliness of Camp and Quarters with care in the preparation of the men's messes are the general preventatives. No neglect under these important heads will be overlooked or tolerated.

5th. In addition to the foregoing the senior Surgeon present recommends the use of flannel shirts, flannel drawers and woolen stockings but the Commanding General, who has seen much of the disease, knows that it is intemperance which in the present state of the atmosphere generates and spreads the calamity and that when once much spread good and temperate men are likely to be infected. He therefore peremptorily commands that every soldier or ranger who shall be found drunk or sensibly intoxicated after the publication of this order be compelled as soon as his strength will permit to dig a grave at a suitable burying place, large enough for his own reception, as such graves cannot fail soon to be wanted for the drunken man himself or some drunken companion.

6th. This order is given as well to serve as a punishment for drunkenness as to spare good and temperate men the labor of digging graves for their worthless companions.

8th. The Sanitary Regulations now in force respecting communication between the Camp near the mouth of Rock River and other camps and posts in this neighborhood are revoked. Col. Eustace Louner whose troops are perfectly free from the cholera will report to the Commanding General whether he deems it necessary for the safety of his command that these regulations should be renewed.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Scott:
(Signed) P. H. GALT, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.*

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED.

See previous answers, pages 352, 388, 418, 430, 455, 468, 487, 503, 545, 561, 579, 598, 617, 633, 649, 667, 686, 750, 884, 885, last volume; 43, 90, 121, 142, 178, 221.

No. 214, "H. M. A."

The first platoon begins the turn at the command march, given by the chief of platoon, which he should give immediately after the captain.

No. 215, "T. D. L."

Par. 97. 1. The men fix bayonet, return to the order, then open boxes. 2. The bayonet is unfixed and the piece then returned to the order.

No. 216, "W. C. H."

Par. 30. Twelfth exercise. At the command raise, the arms are raised to the front until horizontal, hands in front of the shoulders, palms down. At the command down, bend the trunk forward at the hips and at the same time swing the arms vertically not horizontally as in the second exercise; the hands should move downward then backward and upward, so that at the end of the motion the hands are back of the shoulders and a little above them, the arms being kept fully extended.

No. 217, "T. J. M."

Par. 261. The guides always face toward the point of rest.

No. 218, "L. C. G."

Par. 57. Plate 7 shows the position of the hands in Port arms, "palms up and palms down."

No. 219.

1 (Par. 253). The numbers in the table indicate the rank of the captains; in the four-company battalion, the first captain's company is on the right, the second captain's on the left, the third next to the first. The numerical designation of a company, either in line or column means first, second, etc., from the right in line or the head in column without regard to the rank of its captain.

2. Close column is not formed on an interior company, and the leading or designated company forms the head of the close column.

3. We do not keep the work you ask for.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

"Cavalry."—1st. "If the squads are in line, in column of fours, and the command is given, by the right flank, what command should a squad leader give, fours right or column right?" Ans.—See par. 889. Squad leader commands column right.

2d. "If column right is proper and they have executed it, and then by the right flank is again given (which will march them to the rear), and then the commands forward, march, are given, what will the squad leaders command be? fours left about? which will invert them?" Ans.—It is not intended that *inversion* should be considered, and is not to interfere with promptness nor with efficiency.

3d. "When squadrons or regiments are forming line at drill, parade or review, should principal guides be on the line with drawn sabre? Tactics prescribe no way for it." Ans.—Principal guides do not have sabres drawn, except when the troops, etc., have sabres drawn.

4th. "Should principal guides of the first troop mark the first two turning points at squadron or regimental parade, which are executed without the command of the major, but which turning points are understood?" Ans.—Par. 572 and 600 prescribe that the principal guides mark the turning points at the command of the major. Par. 1,018 says: "The Adjutant or Adjutant-General posts men or otherwise marks the points where the column changes direction, etc." Par. 1,039, squadron review, says: "The column changes direction without command

from the major at the marked points." Par. 1,085 prescribes that the C. O. may direct that the 1st sergeants march their troops in line or column of platoons, changing direction and saluting as in passing in review. Therefore the marching from the squadron parade would be a troop movement, and the principal guide would not mark the points. The last clause of par. 1,087, regimental parade, provides for the squadrons being marched by the majors. If the major does not give the command for changing direction and the points are "otherwise marked," e. g. understood, the principal guide would not mark the turning point. It is a matter, however, that is in the discretion of the major or C. O.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 12, 1892.

On Saturday afternoon the class teams of the 1st and 3d Classes played the final game of the series for the o'ss championship of the Naval Academy. The 2d and 3d Classes intended to play, but the 2d class could not get together an eleven as a few days before their best players were sent to the *Santeet*, so they withdrew from the contest. The first class by winning this game acquires the class championship for 1892. The teams lined up as follows:

	Position.	'92.
Olmsted	Left end	Dennett
Lang	Left tackle	Izard
Wells	Left guard	Karns
Bisot	Centre	Gherardi
Trench	Right guard	Merritt
Gise	Right tackle	McCormack
Campbell	Right end	Breckinridge
Wilson (Captain)	Quarter back	Bannon
Crosley	Left half back	Dunn
Brady	Right half back	Davidson
Potter	Full back	(Captain) Bagley

Score, 12 to 0 in favor of the 1st Class.

Preceding the game the following competitions for medals offered by the Officers' Auxiliary Athletic Association took place:

1. Drop kick, goals from field, won by Cadet Worth Bagley, '95. 2. Place kick for goal, won by Cadet Littlefield, '96. 3. Punts for distance, won by Cadet Izard, '95.

Mrs. Lieut. Hawley gave a large tea on Wednesday afternoon for the 1st Class.

Mrs. Lieut.-Comdr. Gillpatrick gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Alden, of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Blunt, of Kansas.

Mrs. Lieut. Bartlett gave a tea on Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Williams.

Naval Cadet M. K. Johnson has been elected captain of the football team for the next year.

Miss Phythian gave a supper Saturday evening, entertaining the members of the football team and several others; dancing followed the supper until taps.

Mrs. Low, wife of Lieut. Low, commanding the steamer *Eagle*, U. S. C. and G. Survey, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart.

Miss Cushing, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Paine, has gone to her home, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Miss Casey, of Washington, and Miss Stewart, of Baltimore, are visiting the Misses Reeder. Naval Cadet J. G. F. Moale, of the Chicago, was in Annapolis last week.

Miss Troupe, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Fitch. Saturday evening Mrs. Roper gave a dinner to the football ball teams. Among the ladies present were:—Miss Knowlton, Miss Hull, Miss Pickett, Miss Walke, Miss Taylor, the Misses Phythian, Miss Todd, the Misses Reeder, Miss Walton, Mrs. Bowyer, Miss Cushing, Miss Chew, Miss Ford, Miss Craig and Miss Williams. The cadets present were: French, Wells, Kavanaugh, Lang, Wilson, Johnson, Bagley, Bookwalter, Gise, Izard, McCauley, Kimball, Pearson, DeLaney, Ward, Dennett, Karns, Brady, Potter, Olmsted, Holisinger, Crosley and Campbell.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Hawley gave a tea to the cadets of the first class, every member of which was present, with the exception of the two on duty. The rooms were most tastefully decorated in colors and combinations suggestive of the occasion. Assisting Mrs. Hawley were Miss Pickett, Miss Walke, Miss Taylor, Miss Knowlton, Miss Hull, Miss Todd, the Misses Phythian.

Saturday night the second cadet hop of the season was held in the boat house. Mrs. Bowyer and Cadet Wm. V. N. Powelson did the honors of the receiving stand. It was very well attended, the supper room and floor being crowded from 8 to 11.

FOOT BALL COSTUMES.

The costume of the foot ball players is an evolution of the past ten or twelve years. Canvas jackets were worn before, but not the present heavily padded trousers. They are made of the heaviest grade of white canvas and heavily quilted, special padding being placed at the hips and knees, the points most apt to be hurt. A player may fall with great force on hard ground, and yet the padded pants will insure him against injury. These heavy garments act as a clog on the runners, but their value as armor more than offsets this. Caps have been discarded and a luxurious growth of hair cultivated. From early in the fall until the last goal has been kicked in November, the collegiate player let his hair grow. This hirsute matting does not add to his personal attractiveness, but it protects the head from cold and injury. The breaking of noses in the collision of the ball field led to the invention of the present nose guard. It is made of fine rubber, will not injure opposing players and affords protection to both nose and teeth. Shin guards made of canvas or leather and buckled tightly around the leg between the knee and ankle are found very serviceable in warding off accidental kicks by opposing rushers.

A DESPATCH from St. Petersburg reports the recent mutiny there of an entire regiment owing to ill treatment by their officers. The regiment left the city in a body, and another regiment sent in pursuit captured the mutineers. It is expected, says the despatch, that drastic punishment will be meted out to them, as the Russian military law is extremely severe in cases of mutiny.

THE NAVY

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy
JAMES R. SOLLY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—*A. E. Adm'l. John G. Walker.*
Address care Commandant, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 2d rate, 12 guns. Capt. A. S. Barker. At New York Navy-yard.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Edwin White. At Norfolk, Va., where she will be fitted out for winter's cruise.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns. Capt. F. J. Higginson. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail Dec. 23 for La Guayra, Venezuela, via St. Thomas, to relieve *Kearsarge*.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship. Capt. John F. McGlenssey. At New York. Address mail care Commandant, New York Navy-yard. Will be repaired.

KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowningshield. At La Guayra. Will soon come to Norfolk to be overhauled.

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 3d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Siard, comdg. At New York Navy-yard.

VESTITUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser. Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. At New York. Will soon go to Port Royal, S. C., for exhaustive trial of her guns.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham.

The mail matter for ships on this station should be addressed "Care of the United States Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London." Letters sent to Rio Janeiro are frequently subjected to very long delays, owing to fumigation and other reasons.

NEWARK, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns. Captain Silas Casey. Arrived at Corfu, Dec. 14, and was to leave Dec. 16 for Brindisi. She will visit all the important ports on the coast of Turkey, returning to Italy early in January for the purpose of bringing the exhibit of the Vatican to this country.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. Left Gibraltar, Spain, Dec. 15, for Cadiz, Spain. Will convey caravels to U. S.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Wm. W. Mead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 15. Will probably soon be ordered home, as the time of her officers and men are about up.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden. Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 15.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm'l. Geo. Brown.
Commo. J. S. Skerrett ordered to command Jan. 10. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 3d rate. Comdr. Thomas Nelson. Cruising in Bering Sea. Was at Unalaska at last accounts. Expected at San Francisco daily.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. W. H. Whiting. En route to Samoa from Honolulu.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. O. Wiltsie. At Honolulu, S. I.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. At Mare Island, Cal. Flagship of the Pacific Station, and after repairs will probably sail for Honolulu.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. At San Francisco, Cal. Will sail about Jan. 1 for Samoa.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter. Sailed from Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 12, for surveying duty on lower coast of California.

Special Service Squadron—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman. Left Callao Dec. 10 for Valparaiso.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickering. Left Callao Dec. 10 for Valparaiso.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. Left Callao Dec. 10 for Valparaiso.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander Frank Wildes. Left Callao Dec. 10 for Valparaiso.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm'l. D. B. Harmony

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. At Yokohama Oct. 27.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. A. H. McCormick. At Woosung, China, Oct. 27.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 26.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. O. V. Gridley. Arrived at Chefoo Oct. 21. Was to leave Oct. 31 for Shanghai.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker. At Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 1. Under orders to be sold. Ordered stricken from Navy list Oct. 11.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Shanghai Oct. 27. As soon as ready for sea will leave for Nagasaki.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. At Navy-yard, New York. To leave next week for her winter cruise in the West Indies.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street N. Y. City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MONONGAHELA, Commander T. A. Lyons. The *Monongahela* sailed from Newport, R. I., Nov. 19, on her winter's practice cruise. The itinerary of the cruise will be as follows: Leave Lisbon about December 28 for Funchal, Madeira; from Funchal about Jan. 8 for Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands; from Porto Praya about Jan. 28 for Bridgetown, Barbados, with expectation of reaching latter port about Feb. 23. Mail should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. Lieut. F. F. Fletcher will shortly be ordered to command. In Sag Harbor, N. Y., practicing torpedo firing.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, comdr. At Norfolk, Va. Will soon go to Washington Navy-yard to have repairs made to her rapid-fire mounts.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 Gatlings). Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. At Buffalo, N. Y., where new boilers are being put in.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last account.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Address Philadelphia.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns, (practice ship of Naval Academy). Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Reported at Gibraltar Dec. 1. To sail same day for Havre, France.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns. Lt.-Comdr. J. F. Merry. At Boston, Mass.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 20 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. O. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mapac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

DEC. 9.—Gunner Cornelius Cronin to the receiving ship Vermont.

Ensign E. E. Thurston to the training ship Richmond upon the expiration of his leave or absence.

Dec. 13.—Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington to the Mohican on Jan. 6 next.

P. A. Surgeon C. T. Hibbett to the receiving ship Franklin.

Dec. 14.—Lieutenant-Commander Albert Ross to duty at the Naval Academy.

Dec. 16.—P. A. Engineer F. H. Bailey, to duty under the general storekeeper, Navy-yard, New York.

Detached.

Dec. 9.—Paymaster H. E. Drury from duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the Naval Clothing Factory, New York, on Dec. 10, and ordered to duty in charge of said factory, N. Y., on Dec. 10.

Dec. 12.—Lieutenant W. S. Hogg from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Ensign George P. Blow from the Mohican and ordered to special duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

Acting Gunner Hugh Sinclair from duty at the works of E. W. Bliss and Co., at Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

Acting Gunner Hugh Sinclair from duty at the works of E. W. Bliss and Co., at Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty at the ship yard of Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, in connection with the cruiser New York.

Dec. 13.—Lieutenant-Commander William H. Emory from duty as naval attache, London, England, on Jan. 15 next, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Cowles from special duty in the Navy Department on Dec. 19, and ordered to duty as naval attache, London, England, on Jan. 15 next.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Webb from the Atlanta and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant-Commander G. A. Bioknell from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to the Atlanta.

Lieutenant A. F. Fecheler from the Mohican on Jan. 6, and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross Jan. 7.

Lieutenant C. G. Calkins from the Albatross and granted three months leave.

Surgeon E. R. Stitt from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Dec. 14.—P. A. Surgeon I. A. Berryhill from the Ranger, Jan. 5, and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

P. A. Surgeon J. F. Keeney from duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Ranger on Jan. 5 next.

P. A. Surgeon F. W. T. Wieber from the Albatross on Jan. 5 next, and granted leave for one month.

Assistant Surgeon G. T. Smith from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Braithwaite from the Fern on Dec. 20, and ordered to the Chicago.

Assistant Surgeon J. Shirley Hope from the receiving ship Franklin and ordered to the Fern.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Whitfield from the Chicago Dec. 20, and granted leave for one month.

Dec. 16.—Lieutenant Charles E. Fox, from duty in the office of Naval Intelligence Dec. 31 and ordered to the Mohican, Jan. 10 next.

Nominations.

For appointment by transfer in the Line and Engineer Corps of the Navy:

Ensign Walter S. Burke, of the Navy, to be assistant engineer in the Navy from Dec. 12, 1892, to take rank next after Assistant Engineer William W. Bush, U. S. Navy.

Assistant Engineer Victor Blue, of the Navy, to be ensign in the Navy from Dec. 12, 1892, to take rank next after Guy H. Burrage, U. S. Navy.

Retired.

Chief Engineer Henry E. Moen from Dec. 13.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A work on "The Steam Navy" of England is in preparation by a retired British naval officer.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will ask the next Legislature of California for an appropriation for a naval training ship.

The U. S. S. *Albatross* will be at the Mare Island Navy yard on account of repairs being made to her machinery and putting in the new boilers until the middle of March next. From there she will, it is expected, go to Bering Sea to put in another season.

The Emperor of Germany has designed a warship in which several innovations are made in naval architecture. To insure the health of officers and men the sleeping apartments are above deck, but in case of battle they can be removed in a few minutes.

Some years ago it was computed that whereas each factory operative employed in Great Britain represented a gross equivalent of about £190 per annum, the industry employed in British shipping returned a similar equivalent of not less than £300 for each person employed therein.

Now that the question of the future of the New York has been definitely settled by her assignment to the North Atlantic station, preparations for going into commission are being pushed with all speed, and it is believed that the next three months will see the ship ready for service.

ADVICES from Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 6, state that the U. S. Coast Survey vessel *Hassler* will remain there until February. She was in the lower bay during the heavy windstorm of the week ending Dec. 3, during which the *Patterson* bumped into her knocking a hole through a boat and inflicting other injury.

CAPTAIN CAREY BRENTON, with other British naval officers, has been employed by the Republic of Mexico to train the officers and men of its future fleet, and the *Zaragoza*, a new vessel, has been placed in their charge for the purpose. According to a writer in our contemporary, the London *Globe*, who evidently speaks whereof he knows, the material at the disposal of the British officers is not of the most promising kind.

The Forces et Chantiers de La Seyne have recently launched, and will deliver in June, 1893, the Brazilian training cruiser *Benjamin Constant*, which is described as the Yacht as one of the most beautiful ships ever built in France. She will have a range of 4,000 miles at 10 knots. Her length is 226 ft., her beam 44 ft. 6 in., and her displacement 2,750 tons. She will have an armament of twelve 14 cm. (55 in.) guns, eight of the broadside guns of the ordinary type, and the other four quick-firing guns fore and aft, as well as eight Hotchkiss and two other smaller pieces.

The vessels of our Navy in Bering Sea are reviving earlier experiences in dealing with blockade runners. A writer in the *Yuba* (Cal.) *Union* describes a recent experience in which the *Mohican* sent a shell flying through the rigging of a flying poacher. Crash went the bomb and down came the main-topmast, rigging and sails of the poacher from Maine. This woke the privateer to a sense of his position; he hoisted his flag of truce and surrendered. Sixteen thousand sealskins were secured, the ship sent to Sitka, the officers and crew taken on board the *Mohican*.

DECEMBER 19 is the date and San Francisco Bay the place designated for the official trial of the coast defence vessel *Monterey*. The following Board has been appointed to conduct the trial: Rear Admiral Geo. Brown, Capt. Louis Kempf, Chief Engrs. G. F. Kutz, Jos. Triley and Geo. J. Burnap, Lt. Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, Lt. J. W. Carlin and R. F. Nicholson and Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor. In addition to the above the following engineer officers have been detailed to work up the horse power: Chief Engr. A. C. Engard, P. A. Engrs. R. W. Milligan, C. P. Howell, Wm. Rowbotham, G. D. Strickland, W. B. Dunning, Howard Gage, A. M. Hunt, T. F. Carter, Asst. Engrs. Solon Arnold, W. C. Herbert and E. H. Talcott.

During the Venezuela contests at Macuto medical officers from the *Chicago* were sent by Admiral Walker from La Guayra with all needed supplies and appliances for the treatment of the wounded, whom they found almost absolutely without means of relief. An improvised hospital was speedily equipped, and the suffering men of both sides were promptly attended to, several skilful operations being performed by Dr. Tryon and his assistants. They remained at the scene of conflict until the triumph of Crespo, when the necessity for their humane services was over. Medical Inspector J. Rufus Tryon, flee. surgeon, has made a report of this very interesting and creditable incident, and it has been sent to the Navy Department by Admiral Walker.

The new U. S. practice cruiser *Bancroft* left Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 12, on her builder's trial trip, with a party of 75 guests aboard. She steamed down through the Kill and New York Bay and through the Narrows out as far as Scotland Light. The cruiser had only temporary iron screws and propeller in place of the bronze ones with which she will be furnished. Her engines worked satisfactorily, and with 202 revolutions of her screw the boat developed a speed of 12.6-10 knots per hour. The anchors were tested, and the improved method of raising and dropping them was found to work excellently. Only 159 pounds of steam was carried, although it is designed that the cruiser shall carry 160 pounds on her formal trial. The only Navy officer present was P. A. Engr. R. S. Griffin, who was on board as a guest.

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GENERAL JOHN BROOKE, commanding Department of the Platte, in his review of a Court-martial case where a soldier tried for absence from inspection of quarters and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, says: "Ten previous convictions by summary court were considered, seven of which were for the offence of absence from check roll call, one for absence from retreat, one for absence from reveille, and one for absence without leave for a period of twelve hours. These previous convictions extend over a period of one year. * * The record of previous convictions does not disclose a single instance of drunkenness, insubordination, or other grave military offence, and it is thought that if, instead of subjecting the accused to trial by court-martial for his numerous absences, recourse had been had to disciplinary measures referred to in par. 1, G. O. 73, A. G. O., 1892, the ends of discipline would have been better subserved. The sentence is disapproved." We give the case prominence in the hope that it may assist the military authorities in securing a strict observance of the requirements of par. 1, G. O. 73, of 1892.

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THAT the War Department will require hereafter from enlisted candidates for commissions a high standard of physical as well as mental qualifications is evidenced by the introduction into the new regulations on the subject, a paragraph which requires "physical aptitude and proficiency in athletic, skill in field sports, etc." Book learning and good theoretical knowledge of the military profession are, of course, essential, but a man who is physically weak and inexperienced can never hope to be a thorough all-round officer. Besides soldiers are generally apt to like and thoroughly respect officers who are not only their superiors mentally, but physically as well, and can compel respect when other methods fail and the emergency demands vigorous action.

THE Kansas City Times says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's editorial on the action of Secretary Tracy in the Danforth case is full of sound military sense and from its reasonings no one can escape. It well says that the road to a correction of the abuses of authority lies always through obedience to authority. A soldier's duty is not to question but to obey."

THE recent passage of what is known as the "Anti-reduction Bill" will give commissions to some seven or eight junior engineers who otherwise might have waited for several years before arriving at the dignity of "watch and division" officers.

SECRETARY TRACY'S REPORT.

In the history of our Navy Department there is no record of a more successful executive administration than that recorded in the report of Secretary Tracy, which appears this week. With wise conservatism the Secretary has followed out the lines marked out by previous administrations of this Department, commencing with that of Mr. Chandler and continued through that of Mr. Whitney. In the conclusion of his report he gives generous acknowledgment to these two gentlemen. If they sowed, Mr. Tracy has wisely reaped, and under his direction in a single four years we have seen our Navy transformed from an organization held in derision, so far as material was concerned, to one commanding the respect, and exciting the astonishment of observers here and abroad. The policy of encouraging home talent which, we have always insisted upon, is largely responsible for the remarkable results recorded in the Secretary's report.

There is one respect in which we regret to differ with Mr. Tracy. His statement concerning the monitors is unjust and misleading. We have had so much to say on this subject that we prefer to quote the opinion of a foreign observer which comes to hand just at this moment. In an article on "Monitors as Harbor Defence Ships," the London Engineer says: "We are disposed to think that the last word has not yet been said upon this subject, and that it is worth while to consider whether we in this country might not find the type worth developing and improving, if not for seagoing purposes in the fullest sense, then for coast defence." Our contemporary describes this "strange craft, which played so important a part in the American Civil War," and some of its experiences already recorded here. It shows how the disadvantages of the early monitors might be overcome in such a vessel as could now be built. Continuing it says: "The improved monitor would be a vessel of about 4,000 tons displacement, with a maximum freeboard of, say, 8 ft. Instead of the lumbering smoothbores of the original monitors, she would carry in one turret two 7 in. breech-loading guns of the quick fire-type, and in the after turret two rifled mortars, as we suppose we must call them, intended to deliver that vertical fire from which so much is expected. A few machine guns to deal with torpedo boats would complete her upper deck armament. Below she would be provided with two or three submerged torpedo tubes. No attempt would be made to attain great speed, but there ought to be no difficulty in reaching 12 knots. The overhang would be retained, and would carry, say, 6 in. plates of hard steel, but by the overhang the plates might be put at such an angle that 4 in. of armor would probably answer every purpose. She would be, in a word, a floating battery, and her cost would be less than half that of an ironclad carrying an equal weight of metal. Their draught would be shallow, and they could consequently keep out of the way of large ironclads, which nevertheless they could assail with their heavy guns. Too much would not be expected of them, but within their scope they would, we venture to think, provide a very important means of defence for a moderate outlay. Their great advantage would of course lie in the exceeding difficulty of doing them any harm. Shell and shot would glance off their armor decks. It would be exceedingly difficult to sink them by ramming, because the work could only be done by a large vessel; and monitors would take very good care in defending, let us say the mouth of the Thames, to keep in shallow water, into which, of course, no sea-going ironclad could follow them. No admiral could afford to pass a couple of them, and leave them behind to menace his rear. They would be vulnerable to torpedoes, and to little else. As they would not encounter a heavy sea, the position of their guns would not tell against them to any serious extent; and because they would never go far from their base of operations, there would be little difficulty in finding accommodation on board them for a crew, which would only be considerable in number when the services of the ship were likely to be wanted."

What Secretary Tracy says on the subject of fighting in a sea way sounds very nautical, but it will not bear examination. Will the Secretary tell us

what noted naval engagement has been fought under conditions of weather which would make it impossible to fight a monitor? He would appear to be under the impression that a naval commander waits for a cyclone before he engages an enemy. In the only naval engagement it was our fortune to see—that at Port Royal—the weather was so fine that the butterflies floated out from the near shore to keep us company. At Hampton Roads, at Mobile Bay, at New Orleans, in the fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama, that between the Weehawken and Atlanta, and in the engagement between the Hatteras and Sumter similar conditions prevailed. In the naval attack upon Wilmington "the sky was clear and the sea was blue, with just enough westerly wind to ripple the surface of the ocean." The battle of Lake Erie was accompanied by "light baffling winds," and this engagement, as well as that of Macdonough, was fought on inland waters. The battles between the Chesapeake and the Hornet and the Shannon, between the Boxer and the Enterprise, the Reindeer and the Wasp, were in weather similar to that described in connection with the last mentioned engagement as "so light that the vessels kept on almost an even keel." At Cape La Hagen there were "light winds;" at Trafalgar, "light and fiery winds." The battles of the Nile and Navarino were in inclosed bays. So it goes, and yet the Secretary of the Navy deliberately urges against the monitor that it cannot fight its guns in a gale of wind! True or false, what does it matter with a vessel intended for the role of the monitor? We pass by the other objections to answer this upon which the Secretary lays chief stress, as they are sufficiently answered in the extract we give from the Engineer.

So long as we had in control of the Navy Department, a man whose professional training enabled him to form an independent judgment of the conditions of warfare at sea, the monitors held their own against all forms of criticism. He had crossed the ocean in one, and knew what he was talking about. When he left the Department there was nothing to resist the tide of monitor prejudice. Gustavus V. Fox received his education at sea, and served as a Navy officer, on Coast Survey duty and in command of mail steamers, his experience including the Mexican war. As the result of close study, and large experience, he distinctly declared that the argument against monitors was based solely upon prejudice, and the instinctive appreciation of the fact that the adoption of a floating battery for a ship was a blow at professional standing. This is a sound argument against the monitors, and it is one that should be given due weight. Those Mr. Tracy presents are of no force because they are contrary to the fact. He might better have said: "The Department does not recommend monitors for the sufficient reason that they are highly objectionable to Navy officers, and I do not consider it just to compel an officer to spend a large part of his life in an undesirable vessel, simply because it has decided advantages over other forms of naval construction on the rare occasion of battle." For harbor defense at least the monitor is the ideal vessel, setting aside the torpedo argument, which affects all vessels alike. The protection to the screw, the rudder and anchor by the monitor overhang is an important feature. Not one of 1,080 shots received by the Passaic class of monitors injured this part of the vessel, and W. Laird Clowes has shown, as the result of the study of naval battles, that so long as a well handled ship can keep way on her and can steer, she need never fear an enemy's ram.

IN consequence of the heavy draft on the Army mileage fund during the first four months of the current fiscal year, Paymaster-General Smith fears a deficiency. Rather than wait until the deficiency occurs, and thereby embarrass officers who may have unsettled mileage accounts, he has asked Congress to appropriate \$25,000 additional in the forthcoming deficiency bill. This is about the only deficiency item submitted to Congress this year by the War Department. The Navy has just submitted deficiency estimates aggregating \$47,000, the principal item of which is for pay miscellaneous under the Pay Department.

BIDS FOR NEW SHIPS.

THE important event of the week in naval matters was the opening of the bids for the construction of the battleship *Iowa* and armored cruiser *Brooklyn*. The large gathering of shipbuilders, steel manufacturers and naval officers who witnessed the ceremonies was a strong evidence of the great interest taken in the matter. Never before was the Secretary's office, where the bids were opened, so crowded with persons who figure prominently in connection with shipbuilding work. Nearly all the officials of the Department were present and, in addition, Messrs. Charles and Elw. Cramp and Mr. Louis Nixon, of the Wm. Cramp and Sons Shipbuilding and Engine Company; Mr. Irving M. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works; General Hyde and Superintendent Hanscom, of the Bath Iron Works; Messrs. Horace See, Smith and Oroott, of the Newport News Company; the Messrs. Moore, of the Elizabethport, N. J., Co.; E. N. Palmer, of the Quintard Iron Works, and Mr. J. W. Marster, of the Columbia Iron Works, of Baltimore. Four firms entered the competition. Their bids were as follows: For the armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, upon plans designed by the Navy Department—Messrs. Cramp, \$2,986,000; Union Iron Works, \$3,050,000; Newport News Co., \$3,147,000. For the battleship *Iowa*, according to the Department designs—Messrs. Cramp, \$3,010,000; Union Iron Works, \$3,150,000; Newport News Co., \$3,233,000; Bath Iron Works, \$3,185,000. The Bath Iron Works submitted a bid on their own designs for the *Brooklyn* at \$3,165,000.

In addition to their straight bid on the Department designs, the Messrs. Cramp submitted two separate bids for each ship according to different designs prepared by themselves. In one instance their bid was lower than their straight bid and in the other higher. According to one design, which contemplated a practical duplication, with slight modifications, of the plans for the armored cruiser *New York* and battleship *Indiana*, already building by them, their bids were \$2,880,000 for the *Brooklyn* and \$2,870,000 for the *Iowa*. Upon other plans, which proposed the adoption of quadruple expansion engines instead of triple expansion engines, proposed by the Department, their bids were \$3,086,000 for the *Brooklyn* and \$3,110,000 for the *Iowa*. While no formal award will be made until the Board of Bureau Chiefs has had an opportunity to pass judgment on the bids and the contractors' designs, the general expectation is that the contract for both vessels on the Department designs will go to the Messrs. Cramp.

A PORTION of the long-expected changes in the Adjutant-General's Department have finally materialized. As foreshadowed in the JOURNAL, Colonel George D. Ruggles and Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Breck exchange stations, the former becoming the senior assistant to General Williams and the latter the Adjutant-General of the Department of the East. As also stated in the JOURNAL, Lieut.-Colonel Corbin succeeds Lieut.-Colonel Breck in charge of the miscellaneous branch. He assumed charge of that branch on Tuesday last. Colonel Ruggles, when he arrives in Washington during the coming week, will take charge of the appointment and commission branch. Other changes among the Assistant Adjutants-General are largely contingent upon the future status of Colonel McKeever. Should he request to be ordered home to await retirement, Lieut.-Colonel Martin will probably be ordered to succeed him at Chicago and Major MacArthur, Jr., now on duty in Washington, will be ordered to San Antonio, Texas. If, on the other hand, Colonel McKeever should wish to continue on duty with General Miles, no further changes may take place until after his retirement. There is no intimation yet as to who will succeed Lieut.-Colonel Corbin at Los Angeles and no decision will probably be reached until the changes in Department commands are determined upon.

A NEW feature in the examination of enlisted candidates for commissions in the Army is "physical aptitude and proficiency in athletics, skill in field sports, etc." This is in the right direction, and will inure to a judicious mixture of mental and physical calisthenics.

SEVERAL years have passed since Congress authorized brevets for Indian service. It is understood that the War Department met with some difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress. It is just possible that some recommendations may have been made beyond what the Department now considers right and proper. Such cases might be reserved for further consideration, but all those about which there can be no question should be acted upon without further delay. There is so little done nowadays to popularize service with troops, and so much to encourage specialists and detached duty, that it would be regarded by the line as a sign that old-fashioned soldiers are not yet forgotten. Let the nominations be sent to the Senate. The details to colleges, West Point, Willets Point, Fort Leavenworth, and the various other places have considerably grown in number, and something will have to be done soon in order to insure at least one officer to each troop and company. The small number of officers for duty with some regiments renders it very difficult for them to procure the leaves of absence allowed by law. The officers serving with troops should have all the encouragement possible.

THE reorganization of the Division of Military Information in the War Department has resulted in thoroughly systemizing the information on file there concerning the National Guard. It is possible now to furnish at a moment's notice tabulated sheets giving full information concerning the militia of any State, its organization, armament and equipment; discipline and efficiency; the system of mobilization at certain given points within each State; points of concentration for service within or without the State and time required, and the percentage that would turn out under arms for sixty days. It is proposed to consolidate all the data that could be required in concentrating Federal and State troops at any point in the Union in any given time. Information will also be tabulated showing every water course, railroad, and other avenue of transportation to and from all the central points of the United States. This will enable the War Department to act promptly and intelligently in any military emergency that may occur. The system is to be extended to foreign countries.

THE proposition to retire officers of the late war on their own application with the rank and pay of the next highest grade does not meet with favor from the Commanding General. In a communication to Congress transmitting a draft of a bill for this purpose the Secretary of War calls attention to the indorsement of the Commanding General to the effect that he is not prepared to recommend the bill for the reason that it might result in some cases in great inequality in promotion. General Schofield says, for instance, an officer who has just been promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel might immediately retire with the rank of brigadier-general, while another colonel who had served in that grade many years could receive no higher reward than the former. One of the petitions sent to Congress this week in advance of the bill is signed by twelve officers stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

GENERAL MERRITT, U. S. A., in publishing an excellent report by Major Wirt Davis, U. S. A., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Dakota, calls especial attention to the following practical remarks: "Earnest and energetic efforts should be made by all troop commanders to thoroughly instruct their men in the use of the revolver, particularly in the mounted practice, remembering that in this practice good shooting involves and requires good horsemanship. As this weapon is often valuable for personal protection in battle, and as it is particularly formidable as a weapon of attack in charging as foragers, it is important that the greatest skill possible in its use should be obtained."

A CORRESPONDENT of practical Army experience, thinks the tendency of Army education nowadays, in post schools, extra duty as mechanics, etc., is too much in the direction of training soldiers to be wage earners in civil life, and that education should be in all things to improve the value of each man as a soldier. While not undervaluing the former methods he thinks, and with reason, they should never be allowed to interfere with the Military idea that each man has been enlisted for the purpose of being moulded into an efficient soldier.

THE St. Louis Republic thinks that Gov. Markham has done service to the country by his criticism upon Captain Barry. It says: "In late years officers of the United States Army have arrogated a degree of authority intolerable to many of the officers and all of the men in the State organizations. One of them in Illinois last year affronted an entire corps of the Illinois army by ordering the troops on dress parade to hold their heads up. They held them up, of course, but a great deal of absenteeism is threatened for next year's encampment if Regular Army officers are to attend it with field-glass and note-book in hand." It was certainly cruel to require a man in ranks on dress parade to hold his head up. If this sort of military despotism is to be permitted, imperialism will soon control this now happy country, in which every man should be suffered to display ignorance or incapacity when he pleases and as he pleases, in high places or in low. No one can tell what these Army fellows will do if they are but once let loose. Their customs are as puzzling to bucolic intelligence as those of New York society, concerning which this story is told. A countryman stopping at an uptown hotel was overheard one night complaining to his wife that he found himself the only man at an afternoon reception who wore a dress suit. He made sure to do the right thing by omitting the dress suit on the next occasion, which was an evening affair, and was still more puzzled to find that he was the only man without it. "D—— these New York fellows," was his comment; "no one can find out what they do want."

CAPTAIN H. D. BORUP, O. D., has been ordered to duty as assistant to Capt. Russell, the officer in charge of the ordnance exhibit at the World's Fair. By these orders the inference is that the Department will not take any further action in reference to the unpleasant incident which brought about Capt. Borup's recall from his position as military attache at Paris. In fact we are informed that the Department now considers that "incident closed." The Department is evidently entirely satisfied with Capt. Borup's report in regard to his connection with the clerk of the French War Office, who was arrested, as he was coming from Capt. Borup's house, for stealing plans of French fortifications. The French authorities in requesting the recall of Capt. Borup made no accusation against him, and the Department has wisely concluded to ignore the charges made by the French newspapers and let the whole matter drop.

A "VICTIM" asks us to call a halt to the money lending business now conducted at so many posts in the Army, by which recruits are so skinned and fleeced that service becomes unbearable and desertion is the result. We had hoped that this unmitigated and far-reaching evil had been almost, if not entirely, wiped out during the past few years, and are of the present opinion that it does not exist to any great extent. Still, post and company commanders might do well to make a thorough investigation and put their foot down where necessary. Sharks are to be found in every community, in civil life, but for the honor and welfare of the Service, if any such are in its ranks, they should be summarily dealt with.

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, 9th U. S. Infantry, in a recent official report, recommends that "there be no forcible retention of a soldier's pay in his first year of service," as the practice is "the cause of considerable discontent." Some think it would be better to stop a portion of pay in the fifth year of the term of enlistment, as by that time the soldier has been through the mill and more satisfied to commence laying up something for a rainy day, or in other words for the civil pursuits which he thinks he will enter upon when his term of service is up.

THE selection of the name of Iowa for the new battleship is largely due to a desire to compliment Senator Allison of that State for the interest he has taken in providing ways and means for building up the new Navy in his capacity as chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee. That Minneapolis was honored with a nautical namesake in the triple screw cruiser No. 13 may be accounted for by the fact that the convention which nominated President Harrison for the second time was held in that city. All the new vessels have now been given names except the Amman ram and torpedo boat No. 2.

THE Bardstown (Ill.) Evening Star, referring to the presence of Capt. Philip Reade, 31 U. S. Inf., on recruiting service and his efforts to secure first-class material, says: "'Lifers' are not wanted in the Army, and it is an insult to the intelligence and reputation of our soldiers to assume that they are eligible candidates. The day has gone by when worthless characters were, by magistrates, given the option of going to jail for 30 days as vagrants, or of enlisting instead."

THE amendment of A. R. 1,610, in regard to sick call, published this week in G. O. 83, will doubtless be relished by 1st Sergeants, upon whom the duty has fallen heretofore of conducting the sick to hospital every morning. Much to the detriment of their other and more important duties.

ELEVEN candidates, 21 lieutenants, for transfer to the Ordnance Department will come to New York early next year to be examined as to their qualifications. One comes from the cavalry, eight from the artillery and two from the infantry.

LIEUTENANT WHISTLER records some remarkable results in his report upon the 5 inch Brown Segmental wire gun, which appears elsewhere. The pressure in one of the firings is reported at 60,000 pounds to the square inch.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of Rochester, New York, has presented a strong petition that an Army post be established in or near that city. About two hundred acres of land will be given for the purpose without cost to the U. S.

THE Senate in executive session Dec. 15 confirmed the nomination of Captain Edward E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, Professor of Modern Languages. Also the entire list of Army promotions made during the recess of Congress.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN S. C. VEDDER, U. S. A., retired, who dropped dead in a restaurant at Washington, D. C., from heart disease, was a New Yorker, and served during a portion of the war as an officer of the 16th New York Volunteers. He was appointed captain and C. S. of Volunteers in 1864, mustered out in June, 1865, appointed 21st lieutenant 28th U. S. Infantry, in 1867, transferred to the 19th Infantry in 1869, promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1878, and retired with rank of captain Dec. 29, 1880, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. He was brevetted 1st Lieutenant for his gallantry at Gaines' Mill, Va., and major of volunteers for his meritorious services during the war.

MAJOR NICHOLAS FITZHUGH, a grand nephew of President Washington, died Dec. 10 in Charleston, S. C.

BARON FREDERICK WERGELSPERG, adjutant to Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has committed suicide. No cause for the act has been made public.

BARON FREDERICK WERGELSPERG, adjutant to Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has committed suicide. No apparent cause for the act has been made public.

MISS NORA LANGDON TIDBALL, daughter of Gen. John C. Tidball, U. S. A., died Dec. 10 in New York City. The funeral took place on Tuesday from St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

MRS. M. N. WILLCOX, the wife of Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav., died Dec. 5, at Ft. Niobrara, Neb. The deceased lady was a daughter of Col. W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., retired, and sister of Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr., 18th U. S. Inf.

CHARLES REHM, reputed to be the oldest military bandmaster in the United States, died in New York Dec. 10, after a lingering illness. His first appearance in public in America was in 1854 as a cornet soloist. In 1856 he was elected bandmaster of Dodworth's Second Regiment Band; in 1860 he was bandmaster at the Recruiting Depot, Governor's Island, N. Y.; in 1871 he was made bandmaster of the 22d Regiment Band, afterwards known as Gilmore's Band, and in 1872 he was appointed bandmaster at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. In 1887 he resigned the position because of illness.

NICHOLAS LATROBE ROOSEVELT, who died at his home in New York City, of pneumonia, Dec. 13, was a son of the late Samuel Roosevelt. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis with honors in 1868, attained the grade of Lieutenant August 3, 1873, and resigned February 1, 1874. Mr. Roosevelt went into the insurance business in New York, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Boughton and Roosevelt. He was a member of the Union, Corinthian Yacht and Harvard Clubs and of the Loyal Legion. He leaves a widow and three children.

THE Brooklyn Standard-Union, in referring to the recent death of Gen. Richard H. Jackson, U. S. Army, says: "In his career, Gen. Jackson thoroughly exemplified the possibilities of the service to loyal and ambitious young men, as well described by Gen. Ruggles in his recent Brooklyn 'Life Work Talk.' Gen. Jackson was one of the first of the Regular Army officers during the war to favor the arming of colored men, and on the field of battle he proved by his valor, and the skill with which he handled the black freemen under rebel fire, that he had in the fullest sense the courage of his convictions. His long tours of duty at Governor's Island and other posts on the New York Harbor station had made him many friends in Brooklyn, who will learn with genuine sorrow of his death."

P. A. ENGINEER W. F. ARNOLD, U. S. N., was married at Vallejo, Cal. Dec. 7, to Miss Ida Campbell, daughter of Senator Campbell.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, 31 U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks on Tuesday of this week on a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. H. KETCHUM, 22d U. S. Inf., will shortly leave Fort Keogh, Mont., to spend until March next on leave.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BAXTER, Jr., 9th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, New York, this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT C. W. FOSTER, 31 U. S. Art., closed his regimental recruiting rendezvous at Newcastle, Pa., this week, and established it at Cumberland, Maryland.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, U. S. Navy, registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

MAJOR HENRY MCLELLERRY Surgeon, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival in Omaha, Neb.

COLONEL W. D. WOLVERTON, Medical Department, U. S. A., in Omaha, for some months past, was expected at Fort Schuyler the latter part of this week to pack up his effects there and go to his new post of duty, Watervliet Arsenal.

GENERAL S. V. BRECK, U. S. A., who comes to Governor's Island as Adjutant General, Department of the East, will meet many old and warm friends in New York City. He is expected to assume his new position early in January.

NAVAL CADET A. L. FAIRBROTHER, of Rhode Island, was dismissed from the Naval Academy Dec. 9 by order of the Secretary of the Navy. About two months ago Mr. Fairbrother was tried by a court-martial and was convicted of hazing.

THE Grand Army Mission of New York City is to have a meeting at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening of this week, at which Gen. Horace Porter will preside, and addresses will be made by Gens. Wager Swayne, Alexander S. Webb, O. O. Howard, Col. Frank C. Loveland, and Col. John J. McCook.

GENERAL GEORGE D. RUGGLES U. S. A. relinquished duty at Governor's Island on Thursday, preparatory to going to Washington, D. C., under his recent assignment to duty in the A. G. O. His many friends in New York City and vicinity will part with him with regret, and with the best of wishes for his future.

THE marriage of Miss Alice Gertrude Barr, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas F. Barr, to Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., is now definitely fixed to take place at St. Cornelius Chapel, Governor's Island, at noon, Jan. 4, 1893. The popularity of the young couple, and of the military families to which they belong will tend to make it one of the military weddings of the season.

THE Rev. Alex. C. Hensley, in spite of his uncomfortable experiences at sea, is still sufficiently enamored of service in the Navy to prefer retirement on three-quarters pay to being wholly retired and is urging his case at Washington. He is a man about 32 years of age and has been in the service since Sept. 9, 1880. Mr. Hensley is said to have become ill on one occasion that his ship was compelled to put into harbor in the West Indies in order to send the chaplain to a hospital. The Portsmouth left Newport in July, and on returning in October the chaplain was so badly used up by the trip that he was forced to go ashore on sick leave. This resulted in his being dropped from the rolls.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

By an unavoidable accident in the harbor at East Boston Dec. 9 the revenue cutter Dexter, it is reported, nearly went to the bottom. The cutter at the time of the mishap was at a dock undergoing repairs. By some accident, which cannot be explained, she broke her sea cock. The vessel commenced to fill quite rapidly, and before assistance reached her had five or six feet of water in her hold. The tug W. N. Clark, which happened to be near, was dispatched to the sinking vessel as soon as possible, and at once began to pump the water out. She was, with some difficulty, pumped dry and repairs made.

News has been received from Alaska that the U. S. steamships Adams and Bear left Bering Sea Dec. 1, bound for San Francisco.

Capt. C. L. Hooker, who was recently ordered East to consult with the officials in regard to the work of the Corwin in Bering Sea during the past season, has been ordered back to his vessel.

Chief Engr. C. H. Ball has been ordered to Dubuque, Ia., for duty in connection with the machinery of the Windom.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI has advised the Navy Department of his departure from Callao with the Baltimore, the San Francisco, the Charleston and the Yorktown for Valparaiso. The final orders for all these vessels to come around the Horn for participation in the naval review will be cabled to Admiral Gherardi after his arrival in Valparaiso.

THERE are 27 whaleback steamers trading on the lakes and on the ocean, mostly of 3,000 tons. Within the next year 30 more whalebacks may be expected. A new whaleback, built exclusively for passenger service, intended especially to convey World's Fair visitors from the lower piers of Chicago to Jackson Park, was launched a few days ago. On the Pacific the Whaleback Company is building a 4,000 ton steamer for coast traffic. The same company is also building vessels for the China trade and for the South American trade.

THE quarterly publication of the American Society of Naval Engineers just issued is an unusually interesting number. The leader is a revision of the instructive lecture recently delivered by P. A. Engr. Ira N. Hollis before the Naval War College on coal endurance and machinery of the new cruisers. Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor discusses at length the subject of speed trials for new ships and in lieu of the method at present in vogue for contractors trials recommends that a one hour course be used, i.e., for a 20-knot ship a course 20 miles long. This would involve four runs and three turns, and with the view to eliminating the effects of the current he suggests that observations of its strength be made by anchoring five vessels on the course at distances of 2, 6, 10, 14 and 18 miles on a 20 mile course. With this arrangement the average current during a run would be, with ample approximation, the average of the five values obtained from the anchored ships as the trial ship passed. Other papers are by Prof. Durand, of Cornell University, on the influence of shock on propeller efficiency; by Chief Engr. Isherwood on the results of experiments with the paddle-wheel steamers Ville du Doubs; a note on sail power for our new vessels, coal supply of the new vessels and numerous other engineering subjects.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, calls attention to the fact that on March 4, 1889, our Navy, aside from obsolete ships fast going to decay, consisted of but three modern steel vessels, the *Dolphin*, *Atlanta* and *Boston*. During Mr. Harrison's administration nineteen others will have been added with an aggregate tonnage of 54,882 tons. Eighteen others with an aggregate tonnage of 93,497 tons are under way. These 37 vessels will carry 12 XIII in. guns; 8 XII in.; 22 X in.; 48 VIII in.; 114 VI in.; 38 V in.; and 34 IV in. In all 276 guns, and all but five of the earliest have been manufactured in this country. Of all these vessels only two will remain upon the stocks when Mr. Harrison gets out of office. "All, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are essential components of a fully developed naval force, but the relative contribution to the defensive power of the United States to be found in these groups of vessels is not to be measured by the number of ships or the number of tons alone." Not only this, but progress has been equally great in the armor, torpedoes, heavy rapid-fire guns, armor-piercing shell, smokeless powder and high explosives. All our progress with these has been since March, 1889, when we were without one of these present essentials of naval warfare. "The progress, both in ships and in ordnance, by which the United States has emerged from its condition of helplessness at sea, and by the employment of its own resources, has distanced its more experienced competitors, marks an epoch in the naval development not only of this country but of the world."

Delays in the delivery of armor have postponed the advent of vessels requiring it. Still, the three battleships, the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts* and *Oregon*, are making rapid progress; the *New York*, *Detroit*, *Montgomery*, *Machias* and *Bancroft* will be ready in season for the Naval review; the *Columbus* and *Minneapolis* are advancing rapidly; the *Olympia* is expected in June. The second class armored battleships *Maine* and *Texas* are waiting for armor, and also the double turreted monitors, *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Monadnock*. The date of their completion depends solely on the ability of the armor contractors to fulfill their contracts. The *Monterey* is ready for service. Admiral Ammen's ram will be ready for launching this month. The *Raleigh* and *Cincinnati* will probably be ready before their sponsor armor is delivered. Their engines and boilers have been successfully built at the New York Navy-yard, notwithstanding the doubts formerly entertained of the ability of a Government yard to do this class of work.

The *Castine* will be ready for commission next spring, and torpedo boat No. 3 ready for her trial trip June 1, 1893.

If the expectations now formed are realized, it will not be long before nickel steel will be extensively used, both in ship's frames and in marine engines, with a marked improvement both in the strength of the parts and in reduction of weight; while its noncorrodible qualities, already partly demonstrated, point to the probability that it may ultimately present a solution for the harassing problem of preserving the submerged plating of ships.

The Secretary states that "our armored vessels, as now under construction, with cylindrical turrets, afford a heavier protection for the inclosed portion of the guns than any other vessels of their type in the world."

His reasons for departing from the original design of inclined armor are given at some length.

In the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, whose special duty it is to see to the efficiency of the battery, supported by that of five out of six of the members of the Board on Construction, the efficient working of the guns in the turrets required greater space than was afforded by the inclined form, and this result could only be attained by making the turrets vertical. The same majority of the Board concurred in the opinion that no material loss of defensive protection was involved in this change. Although such a concurrence of professional opinion might properly conclude the Department, the recommendation was made the subject of thorough and minute personal examination before any decision was arrived at. Had there been only a possible doubt as to the efficiency of the guns, it would have been enough to warrant a change, even at some expense of protective qualities, the successful operation of the battery being clearly a prime element of efficiency in a ship of war. But the evidence being such as not only to create a doubt, but to satisfy the Department conclusively that the space was insufficient, and that the cylindrical turret, giving the needed space, involved no serious loss of defensive qualities, it had no hesitation whatever in arriving at its conclusions.

A description is given of the two vessels authorized by the present Congress. "Comparing the *Brooklyn* with the most recent types of armored cruisers of foreign services, the Department feels perfect confidence in asserting that her offensive and defensive qualities greatly surpass those of any similar vessel afloat or in course of construction." As to the seagoing battleship *Iowa* we are told that—

Comparing the *Iowa* with the *Indiana*, we find that she has greater length and beam and more than 1,000 tons additional displacement, and that her increased defensive power, coal endurance, and speed, together with the ability to work the forward 12 inch guns in almost any condition of sea, render her design as a seagoing battleship a marked improvement over that of the three coast-line battleships;

The story of the adoption of Harveyized nickel steel armor is told at length. It is a substantial repetition of what has already appeared here.

The result has never been equalled or even approached before by any armor plate, American or foreign. It has demonstrated that the United States, in the reconstruction of its new Navy, which, ten years ago, had no existence even on paper, is enabled to place upon each and all of its armored vessels a material the like of which the world, up to this time, has not seen; and that while vast sums have been spent in plating the sides of foreign men-of-war with an inferior material, this country will employ for the purpose an armor which is not only far more efficient, but which represents unquestionably, having reference to the dimensions of plates thus far tested, the highest development of modern science, and a development reached by its own independent efforts.

Following the example of the United States the English Government four weeks ago held a trial of the new American armor, and it is clear, from the highly successful results of the trial, that the United States instead of being last in the race in the construction of vessels of war or of borrowing its best ideas from abroad, has set an example in this respect which other maritime powers will speedily follow.

An account is given of the contracts for armor made with the Bethlehem Iron Co. and Carnegie, Phipps and Co.

To provide the armor for eight ships, in addition to those now authorized, would require three years after the fulfillment of the present contract, with the works running at their full capacity. It is the belief of this Department, in common with the Naval Committee of the present House, that the number of additional battle ships is essential to the protection of the United States. It is upon such vessels that this country, as well as others having a seaboard, relies and must continue to rely for purposes of defense as long as naval warfare remains what it is to-day. Without them we are helpless at sea. With these plants in existence, we can not only armor the ships now authorized, but we have the means at hand for arming the others if we make our preparations in time. The value to the United States of the mere possession of two such establishments can not be expressed in words or in figures.

An account is also given of the purchase of nickel, on which \$459,586.11 was expended out of an appropriation of one million dollars.

The story of our progress in ordnance is also given. The greatest progress has been made with the rapid fire gun. The difficulties experienced in manufacturing suitable metallic cartridge cases have now been overcome.

The experiments thus far made have nearly reached the point of conclusive demonstration that both the metallic cartridge case and the rapidly acting breech mechanism operated by hand can be used in guns of even larger calibre (than 5 in.). An improved device for manipulating the breech plug of heavy guns by hand has had the effect of nearly quadrupling the rapidity of fire. When to this is added the benefit of doing away with the sponging, the use of the gas check, and the inconvenient and clumsy method of stowing powder, the development of the new system can be considered as little less than revolutionary.

This change, the improvement in gun mounts and the use of nickel steel for guns are referred to as three developments reached during the past year, which promise greatly improved results.

The appliances of the Washington gun factory have been developed until it is acknowledged to be one of the foremost establishments of the kind in existence, both for efficiency and economy of work. In this development, as in all other branches of ordnance work, the Department refers with pleasure to the great ability and energy of Commodore William M. Folger, whose services as the chief of the Bureau have been of great value to the country.

An account is given of the experiments with powder, high explosives and projectiles. It is believed that a high explosive has been developed at the torpedo station that can be fired from high power guns of all calibres.

The extent to which the development of projectiles of domestic manufacture has been carried during the past year is shown by the fact that eight different firms, in as many different localities, none of which had manufactured a single projectile prior to the year 1889, are now competing. A comparison shows the following comparative results with shells of different manufacture:

	Holtzer.	Carpenter.	Sterling.
In.	In.	In.	In.
Decrease in length	1.25	1.61	.28
Increase in diameter.....	.91	.72	.17

The Carpenter shell also showed slight cracking. The Sterling shell remained "so completely intact that after penetrating 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches into the plate and coming out it showed no difference appreciable to the eye from a similar projectile that had not been fired. As these were the first 8 inch shells made by this company according to their own process, the result is exceedingly encouraging, demonstrating as it does the possibility of a superiority in this branch of naval ordnance of American manufacture, far beyond anything that had been anticipated when it was undertaken."

The subject of torpedoes has been referred to a board. There is not much advance with the Howell torpedo beyond the stage of hope. The three Patrick torpedoes have undergone their official trials and been accepted, and two of them have been sent to the Pacific coast. The Sims-Edison Company has also delivered one of its torpedoes at the torpedo station to be used in a series of projected experiments.

While waiting for an American torpedo, the manufacture of the Whitehead has been domesticated in this country.

Another year of experience, of discussion, and of criticism both at home and abroad, confirms the Department in the views which it adopted in the annual report of 1889 as to the policy of construction which the Navy should pursue and which are restated in the present report. As to the Monitor type, the Secretary says:

In reference to vessels of the ordinary monitor type, as distinguished from the development of that type which certain years have seen in the battleship, the Department reiterates the views which it has previously expressed, that there is no advantage to be gained in building vessels of

this description. Its well-recognized form requires a low free-board and light draft. From these conditions the characteristic defects of the vessel in fighting at sea are inseparable. Such a vessel cannot attain a high speed. It can neither overtake nor escape from a battleship. The difficulty of controlling its movements, both in the matter of speed and of direction, places it at the mercy of any adversary with equal means of offence and defence. Its marked defects in this respect are increased in sea way by the resistance of the heavy seas which are constantly breaking on board. Its comparative smallness of target, usually mentioned as one of its chief advantages, is rather apparent than real, for the portions of the battleship which change the size of the target, although vulnerable, are not indispensable to the safety or fighting efficiency of the vessel.

The effect of injuries upon the hull of the monitor is far more serious, in view of its slight reserve of buoyancy, than the effect of similar injuries upon the vessel of higher free-board, and when to this is added the great subdivision practicable in the latter type the comparative conditions of safety in the monitor are enormously reduced. But perhaps the chief defect to be found in the low freeboard vessel is the serious disadvantage under which the guns are fought in any except the smoothest water. The movement of the vessel, following closely the surface of the wave, while free, as in the case of a raft, from the apparent roll observed in ships of greater depth and greater freeboard, is such as to give little chance for accurate aim and for a great part of the time to shut out an adversary completely from view. In a heavy sea the guns can not be fired at all. For these reasons the Department earnestly endorses the maxim laid down in the House report that "our true naval policy for the future is to construct hereafter, principally if not entirely, only first-class cruisers and first-class battleships, with their accessories."

Allusion is made to the admission to registry of two of the fastest steamers now engaged in trans-Atlantic commerce and the extension of the system of co-operation with the mercantile marine is recommended.

The Department does not recommend the building of any more unprotected cruisers of the second class or any more heavily armed gunboats like the *Yorktown*. Torpedo cruisers of 800 and 1,000 tons, with a speed of 22 knots are asked for, and four small vessels of special design for river service. Thirty torpedo boats are also recommended. Reasons are given to show that "it is imperative to the welfare of this country that the policy of naval reconstruction so successfully carried on in the past should suffer no interruption in the future; that the vast numbers of skilled artisans who have been trained in its workshops, and in those of private manufacturers concerned in its operations, should not be thrown out of employment; that the work, whose chief difficulties have now been overcome, should not be suffered to languish when every day shows an improvement both in economy and despatch; and that with only two vessels remaining on the stocks, as will shortly be the case, some further additions should be made by Congress at the present session."

Reference is made to the ships in commission, to the coming naval review, for the expenses of which provision should be made, to the operations in Bering Sea, to the quarantine against cholera, and to the payment of \$75,000 by the Chinese Government for the injured sailors of the *Baltimore*.

The service rendered by the revenue cutters during the operations in Bering Sea was of great value and importance, and it is a source of pleasure to the Department to quote the following statement of Comdr. Evans in his report of Oct. 12, 1892, upon this subject:

"Regarding the revenue cutters and the officers of that service under my command during the past six months I only words of commendation for them. The officers were zealous and efficient and their ships beautifully kept and at all times ready for service, and I have to command them as a body for the excellent work they did."

The Department also desires here to record its appreciation of the judgment, energy, and skill with which Comdr. Evans performed the difficult duties assigned to him in the command of the U. S. naval force in Bering Sea. It may be added that the marked improvement in the results accomplished by the force during the past summer over those of the previous year was in great measure due to the fact that the whole force was placed under a single naval commander.

The problem of reorganization is yearly becoming more pressing, and the appointment of a Congressional commission on this subject is asked for. Also "the passage of legislation at this session, as an act of justice to the whole Service, which shall give to the Navy the benefit of the laws long applied to the Army, by which an officer may retire after 30 years' service on his own application in the discretion of the President, and shall be allowed commutation for quarters where no quarters are provided."

Special attention is called to the important assistance rendered by the young constructors of the Navy in rebuilding it. "The small amount which the Government has expended in their education has been returned to it fifty fold by the zeal, ability, and knowledge which they have brought to the Service, and which have contributed materially to the economy and perfection of design shown in the work."

All naval constructors should be made eligible to appointment as chief of the bureau.

Previous recommendations for the benefit of the enlisted men are renewed. A brief account is given of the organization of the naval militia and its creation is spoken of as "one of the most important steps in our recent naval progress. In the short space of three years a body of men has been organized, trained and disciplined whose number is already equal to one-fourth of the regular service and is rapidly growing, while its efficiency has earned for it a high reputation in the localities where it exists."

The recommendation for the consolidation of the Revenue Marine Service is renewed, and recent experience in Bering Sea is referred to as a striking illustration of its possibility and expediency. The two branches of the service worked together in perfect harmony under one command.

The Colonel Commandant's recommendation for an increase of the Marine Corps is approved.

A full account is given of the changes in the methods of departmental administration, "the general result of which was to place the charge of the personnel under the Bureau of Navigation, the business of supply and accounts under Provisions and Clothing, and the business of manufacture under the remaining bureaus. At the same time a board was appointed composed of certain bureau chiefs, with the addition of the chief intelligence officer, to form a standing committee of advice in reference to questions arising in the design and construction of new ships. The work done by this board has been an indispensable element in the operations of the Department in the great labor involved in the recent construction. The system governing the repairs of vessels has also been the subject of careful consideration and of marked improvement."

An improved system of payment has saved the Government over \$50,000 a year in expenditure for Navy-yard work. Political influence has been rooted out of the Navy-yards, and it is hoped forever, and the work has steadily improved. It is now of the highest finish and quality, and no doubt is entertained of the capacity of our working yards to accomplish any task in the way of naval construction or repair. Commo. Henry Erben reports that the cost of work in the New York Yard has been reduced 25 per cent. Legislation is asked for to make the present system permanent. "The time has come when the Navy must cease to be the football of political parties. It has become a great national interest, which should receive the support of patriotic men, whatever their political faith."

Under the improved system of purchase, supply and accounts, greater control and supervision over the methods of purchase has resulted, and over one million dollars worth of old stock hidden away in warehouse has been brought into use. It is recommended that Congress provide a supply fund for ordinary commercial articles on which general storekeepers can draw the amount to be charged against the proper appropriation, thus keeping the fund intact.

The Department is deeply impressed with the importance of the War College to the Navy. Its success has been recognized at home and abroad and its usefulness may be expected to increase in the future.

The Naval Observatory is approaching completion and the question of its proper organization is commended to the serious consideration of Congress. "The revolution which the last thirty years have witnessed in the requirements of marine warfare on the one hand, and in the methods and appliances of astronomical research on the other, have quite severed that close connection between the naval and the astronomical professions which led to placing the old observatory under the direction of a naval officer and regarding it as a naval station; and the professional attainments now exacted of our officers and necessary to their efficiency include so wide a range of subjects and extend to such minute details that they have no time to devote to matters so far outside of the line of their profession as those to which pertain to the management of a great modern astronomical observatory."

In his conclusion the Secretary says: "The principle of continuity of administration has also been adhered to in the great and exceptional work of reconstructing the Navy, which has fallen to this administration. No words of mine can add anything to the commendation to which the administration of Secretary Chandler is entitled for the boldness and enterprise with which this extraordinary task in an absolutely unknown field was undertaken. Neither do I need to dwell upon the progress made during the administration of Secretary Whitney, when the work of reconstruction was carried to a high degree of skill and perfection, superior to that which had been attained in the same type of vessels abroad. In continuing the work it has been my aim not to overturn, but always to advance. In transmitting this my last report, I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Mr. James R. Soley, the Assistant Secretary, to whom are chiefly due the improved methods of administration which have been adopted during my administration, by which the business of the Department has been greatly simplified and made more efficient, with increased economy to the Government. I desire also to express my recognition of the able and zealous co-operation which I have received during the past three years and a half from the chiefs of the various bureaus.

"In the course of its operations (the Department) great as has been their magnitude, there has been no suggestion of scandal or suspicion of jobbery raised against any person connected with the establishment. Such a result could only be accomplished by a service which, like that of the Navy, admits within its ranks only men of the highest honor and integrity; and I can not more fitly close this report than by congratulating this country on the possession of such a school for its officers as the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and upon the character, ability, and loyal devotion of the men whom that institution supplies for its service."

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The lineal promotion bill is doomed. This was intimated when the session first opened. We now learn that conferees of both Houses have so far despaired of ever reaching an agreement that no further attempt will be made to bring the matter up.

The artillery-infantry reorganization bill is slated for consideration by the House Military Committee Tuesday next. At this meeting the Committee will probably decide whether it will be necessary to have public hearings on the subject. Chairman Outhwaite fully expects to report the bill in some shape, but as he advocates a reduction of regiments rather than companies, and others of the Committee are favorable to the bill in its present form, while others prefer the three battalion feature without any skeletonizing, it is impossible to say at this time what conclusion will be reached.

The House Military Committee at its meeting on Tuesday adopted a favorable report on the Senate resolution authorizing the publication for the Army of additional copies of the Drill Regulations. The bill was amended to increase the number from 1,000 to 2,000 copies. An advance report was made on the bill H. R. 551 prohibiting members of an Army or Navy board from accepting private employment.

House bill 3929, for the purchase of additional ground for the Norfolk Navy-yard, was discussed at the meeting of the House Naval Committee on Tuesday last—the first held this session. Naval Constructor Bowles and Civil Engr. Endicott appeared in behalf of the measure. No decision was rendered.

The bill which passed the House at the last session, for the sale of certain unused portions of the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the city of Brooklyn, was favorably acted upon by the Senate Navy Committee on Wednesday last. Favorable action was also taken on the pending navy nominations.

Chairman Herbert, of the House Naval Committee, has taken steps to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, regarding the appointment of a joint commission of Congress to consider the subject of legislation affecting the personnel of the Navy. A resolution was introduced by him on Dec. 15. It provides for the appointment of a joint committee consisting of three members-elect of the 53d Congress and three Senators who hold over, whose duty it shall be during the coming recess to fully investigate and consider the entire subject of the rank, pay and all other matters relating to the personnel of the Navy. The committee is given authority to send for persons and papers and report as soon after it convenes as may be convenient. Any bill reported by the committee shall simplify, codify and revise existing laws relating to the personnel of the Navy as far as may be possible. Mr. Herbert prefaced his resolution with a statement reciting that there are constantly before Congress numerous bills dealing with the question of rank and pay in the Navy and other matters concerning the personnel of the same, and that the present laws relating to the subject are in many instances inconsistent, unjust and the result of personal legislation.

HILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3474 provides for a Camp of Instruction at or near Chicago, to be composed of such number of Regulars as the President may direct and 50,000 volunteers, for fifteen days, in August, 1893, who shall be members of militia organizations in existence at the time of the passage of the act, one-half of whose members at least must volunteer and who have had at least three months' previous military instruction and training. Transportation, subsistence and medical supplies are to be supplied to the volunteers by the United States, but no pay is to be given for their services. A general officer of the Army is to be designated to command the camp, and the Secretary of War shall detail such officers of the Army as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act and also for the purpose of instruction \$1,500,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

S. 3563, Cameron. To authorize the sale to the Schuykill River East Side Railroad Company of a lot of ground belonging to the United States Naval Asylum, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

S. 3571, Peffer. That from and after the passage of this act all officers of the Navy below the grade of rear-admiral who shall have served in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who shall have attained thirty years or more of faithful service, shall, upon their own application, be retired from active service with one additional grade above the actual rank held at date of such retirement: Provided, That such application for retirement under this act shall be made within three years from the passage of the act.

S. 3586, Hansbrough.—That upon the transfer and conveyance to the United States of a good and sufficient title to not less than one thousand acres of land, at a price not to exceed twenty-five dollars per acre, situated at or near the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota, and on or near a railroad, and constituting an eligible and suitable site for an army post, and to be approved and accepted by the Secretary of War for that purpose, then and thereupon there shall be, and is hereby, established and located on said land a United States Army post of such character and capacity as the Secretary of War shall direct and approve.

S. 3592, That for the purpose of defraining the expenses of locating said army post as aforesaid, and of constructing barracks, quarters, hospitals, kitchens, mess halls, stables, storerooms, magazines, defences, and other necessary and suitable improvements and buildings, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be drawn from the Treasury and applied to said purposes under the direction of War: Provided, That no part of said sum hereby appropriated shall be expended until the aforesaid tract of land shall have been conveyed to and accepted by the United States.

S. 3597, Paddock. That section 1514, R. S., is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1514. The Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon after the fifth of March in each year as possible, notify, in writing, each Member and Delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Member or Delegate; if such recommendation is made by the first day of July of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall notify the Governor of the State in which such vacancy exists, and it shall be filled upon the recommenda-

tion of said governor; but if such recommendation shall not be made before the first day of September of that year, the President of the United States is authorized to fill the vacancy. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large shall be selected by the President."

H. R. 9872, Johnson, of Ohio (by request). That after the passage of this act all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States, below the grade of major-general, who shall have served in the war for the suppression of the rebellion and who shall have attained 30 years or more of faithful service, shall, upon their own application, be retired from active service with one additional grade above the actual rank held at date of such retirement: Provided, That sergeant-majors, all non-commissioned officers, Signal Corps sergeants, regimental quartermaster sergeants, chief musicians and 1st sergeants be graded as 2d lieutenants, not mounted: And provided, That such application for retirement under this act shall be made within three years from the passage of the same.

Sec. 2. That all acts heretofore passed which are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed for the purposes of this act only.

H. R. 9823, McAleer. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, to appoint one passed assistant surgeon, now on the retired list of the Navy under the Act of Congress of February 15, 1879, a surgeon on the retired list of the Navy with the highest retired pay of that grade.

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Allen to the bill making appropriations for the naval service. Appropriates \$300,000 to continue the construction of a timber drydock at the Puget Sound U. S. naval station, and for erecting office buildings, water-closets and sheds, approaches to drydock, rent of quarters for civil engineer and inspector, pay of superintendents, inspectors and draftsmen, necessary dredging, cleaning and clearing up station, incidental expenses, unforeseen emergencies and contingent expenses.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave granted Lt. A. C. Merillatt, 8th Cav., for two months, and to Capt. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav., for four months.

The leave of Capt. Junius A. MacMurray, 1st Art., is extended ten days.

Lt. David J. Baker, Jr., will report to Governor r of Illinois for duty with National Guard of Illinois.

Leave granted Capt. Peter R. Eagan, Asst. Surg., for four months, with permission to go beyond sea.

The leave granted Lt. Chas. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., is extended one month on account of sickness.

Lt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., is transferred from the 10th to the 17th Inf., Co. B, and Lt. James L. Druien from the 17th to the 10th Inf.

Leave granted Maj. Thos. Ward, Asst. Adj't. Gen., is extended three months.

Lt. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav., incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home.

Leave granted Lt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., is extended 13 days.

Capt. Thos. H. Bradley, 21st Inf., is relieved from active service on his own application and ordered to his home.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Dec. 21, is granted Major Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 26, is granted Capt. Wm. A. Kobbe, 3d Art.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 21, is granted 1st Lieut. E. A. Millar, 3d Art.

Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Art., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort McPherson, Ga.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

To THE House Military Committee belongs the credit for reporting the first appropriation bill. And to its popular chairman, Mr. Outhwaite, is due the honor of securing the passage of this—the Army appropriation—bill in a single sitting of the House without stirring up any particular opposition to the measure or the Army. An amendment proposed by Mr. Anthony to prevent Army officers from receiving pensions caused a little debate, but it did not prevail, and the bill was passed in precisely the form reported by the committee. The bill, as explained in the accompanying report prepared by Chairman Outhwaite, has \$55,700.04 less than the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1893, and \$1,720,215.64 less than the estimates for the coming fiscal year. For mileage to officers when travelling on duty without troops there is an increase of \$5,000. In pay there is a net deduction of \$42,360.04, resulting from the operation of law. The service pay is reduced \$67,330. The total pay of the retired list of officers and men is \$1,750,000. The item of \$15,000 for pay for medical services at posts where there are no medical officers is transferred from the pay of the Army to the item of medical and hospital department. This amount being expended under direction of the Surgeon-General and paid upon his approval of the vouchers for the same, it was considered unnecessary to burden the Pay Department with keeping the account for the same. In the Quartermaster's Department the appropriation for regular supplies is \$50,000 less than it is for the current year, and \$191,479.42 less than the estimates. The Army transportation bill provides \$2,600,000. This amount is \$100,000 below the current appropriation, but it is argued that improved facilities for travel and the abandonment of remote posts should make it ample. For barracks and quarters \$700,000 is appropriated, \$25,000 less than for 1892. There is no appropriation for the purchase of buildings. To the item for construction and repairs upon hospitals \$30,000 is added for a hospital at David's Island, N. Y. H.

For three items in the Ordnance Department the committee have allowed increases as follows: For the purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores, \$15,000. For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms and for several other necessary articles \$30,000, and for equipments for infantry, cavalry, and artillery and their horse equipments, \$60,000. This increase results from the exhaustion of supplies left over from the war which could be used to some extent.

For the Recruiting Service \$120,000 is appropriated, being \$10,000 less than the current appropriations. The measure contains no new special legislation changing or adding to existing laws.

THE Ericsson torpedo boat Destroyer is at present at the Erie Basin, New York. Her submarine tube will be repaired and she will be thoroughly repainted. She will return to the yard about Jan. 1, and from there will go to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Life of Marlborough," by General Viscount Wellesley, will be published during the Christmas session.

No. 6 of "Tales from Town Topics," for December has a striking novelette, "The Sale of a Soul," by C. M. S. McLellan and fifty-eight short sketches, verses and stories.

An address by Hon. Sam. M. Pennypacker, LL. D., at the Dedication Sept. 1, 1892, of the Gettysburg Monument to the 26th Penn. Emergency Inf., of which he was a private, has just been published.

1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav., U. S. A., has translated and issued from the regimental press, 231 Inf., some extracts from the Drill Regulations for the Infantry of the German Army referring mainly to Extended Order.

The Marquis de Chambrun, whose death occurred in September, 1891, left among his papers some personal recollections of President Lincoln during the closing months of his career. This paper will appear in Scribner's Magazine for January, and contains a pen picture of the assassination and death of the President which has never been surpassed.

"Military Government and Martial Law," by William E. Birkhimer, LL.B., 1st Lieutenant and adjutant, 3d U. S. Artillery, has just been published by James J. Chapman, Publisher, Washington, D. C. The well-known experience of Adj. Birkhimer in matters of military jurisdiction ensures a valuable contribution to this particular specialty. As a manual for military officers it will be especially useful.

Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th U. S. Infantry, Fort Assiniboin, Mont., has published a very useful map showing "the slance the location and the geographical relations of the various Army posts and giving a variety of information concerning them needed for every day use, such as the railroads and roads leading to and from them, character of the surroundings including game and fish, neighboring settlements, etc. Enlarged map of the posts in the vicinity of New York and San Francisco are given.

The fourth number of the excellent Journal of the U. S. Artillery School was issued in October with articles and discussions on professional topics by Major W. B. Lane, Capt. E. L. Zalinski and 1st Lt. C. D. Parkhurst, Henry C. Davis, George A. Zian, A. D. Schenck. The paper by Lieut. Parkhurst is on Electricity and the Art of War, and is accompanied by a discussion in which Gen. H. L. Abbott, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, Mr. W. H. Jaques, Dr. Louis Bell, Mr. O. T. Crosby and others take part.

Essays of the Department of Military Service U. S. Artillery School Class of 1892. The articles are by Lieuts. E. St. John Greble, S. E. Allen, Henry C. Davis, C. De W. Wilcox, Adam Slaker, Gens. F. Landers, J. D. Barrette and A. F. Curtis. The essays of Lieuts. C. D. Parkhurst, Geo. W. Van Deusen, John W. Ruckman and Lucien G. Berry had appeared elsewhere, and that of 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Duvall is omitted because of the expense attending the publication of the numerous plates.

"The Armies of To-day," is the title of a handsome 8vo volume just published by Harper and Brothers. It is a description of the armies of the world at the present time, and contains over 100 illustrations—many of them full page—of the uniforms, arms and accoutrements of all nations. The frontispiece is a fine picture of a regimental standard bearer of the United States Cavalry, and there are many illustrations of the three arms of our service, with elaborate descriptive letter press by General Wesley Merritt of the United States Army. The work also includes the British Army, by General Wolseley; the German Army, by Col. Exner; the French Army, by Gen. Lewal; the Italian Army, by Col. Goriran, and descriptive matter concerning other armies, all brought down to date, with an exhaustive appendix on the military situation in Europe at this time.

We have received Parts V, VI, VII and VIII of the "Atlas to accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," compiled by Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf., and published by the Board of Publication, Major Geo. B. Davis, U. S. A., Mr. Leslie J. Perry and Mr. Joseph W. Kirkley, under the direction of Secretary Elkins. They cover the operations of the Army of the Potomac from Hanover C. H. to Gettysburg; operations in the Shenandoah Valley; at Corinth, Miss.; Secessionville, S. C.; in the Army of the Cumberland; Baton Rouge; Perryville, Ky.; Siege of Washington; Iuka, Miss.; Bayou Fourche, Ark.; Wilmington, N. C.; along the Atlantic Coast; at Chickamauga, and various operations under Rosecrans; Murfreesboro; Stone River; the Sioux Expedition, 1863; Vicksburg and the other movements along the Mississippi, including Port Hudson. Each atlas contains five plates.

One of Zola's latest novels, "Money," has been indefinitely translated by Benjamin R. Tucker, and is published by Worthington and Co., New York. It is a story of the Bourse and of Speculation, a powerful presentation of the corrupting influence of the lust for money, showing at the same time the benefits that result to the community from the spirit of enterprise that it cultivates. The presentation of the picture of cynical indifference to moral considerations which is characteristic of Zola's stories is incidental to the main purpose. That his stories are true to French life we may infer from the fact that his popularity abroad has brought him to the threshold of the French Academy. The greatest of literary artists, Shakespeare, truthfully reports the dark phases of human nature, but he also presents some of the loftiest ideals of manhood and womanhood. In Zola's book we do not find a single character that we can accept, judged by the standard of pure living.

We have also received the following works, to which we are not able to give a more extended notice:

Historia Administrativa de las Principales Companias, por Antonio Blázquez, Oficial primero de Administracion Militar, etc. Madrid. Imprenta del Cuerpo Administrativo del Ejercito.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Vol. Militia, Oct. 19, 1891—a fine organization with an interesting history.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Seventh New York—Col. D. Appleton.

Co. G. Capt. J. C. Abrams, on the evening of Dec. 9 gave what the committee in charge termed a "sooper vaudeville." This event was held in one of Jaeger's reception rooms at Madison avenue and 59th street, and to use the words of Lieut. Dawson, who acted as chairman in the unavoidable absence of Capt. Abrams, "it was intended to have a real old Seventh Company good time," and they certainly had it. Just what the exact bill of fare was only the committee knew, and they kept the main features of it to themselves. There were evident expressions, however, that the committee was up to snuff and eminently capable of doing the right thing. Shortly after 10 p. m. the company and its guests to the number of about 200 sat down to dinner, the service being excellent.

Among the guests were: Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Appleton, Lieut.-Col. Smith, Maj. Crocker, Van Duzer, and Montant, Lieut. Dawson, W. B. Coughtry, C. S. Clark, and others. The chairman read letters from Grover Cleveland, Gov. Flower, and Mayor Grant, who regretted their forced absence owing to previous engagements. At the mention of the first name, the applause lasted several minutes, and was only exceeded when Gen. Fitzgerald was called upon for a speech. He made it in a few befitting remarks, in which he gave the assemblage to understand that all were "boys" for the evening, and that it was a good thing to be so feel, as we get old so fast.

Col. Appleton was also called upon and praised Co. G, and the regiment generally.

The Neapolitan Quartette furnished elegant music during the dinner, after which the guests and company ranged their chairs in several rows at the open space of the hall, leaving just room enough for the performers. Of course the distinguished guests were in the front row, and no one was far enough in the rear to require opera glasses.

The performance opened with some entertaining remarks and stories by J. S. Burdette, the humorist; then came Miss Ada Lewis (the tough girl), from Harrigan's Theatre, who sang about a "nice girl," and gave a most clever impersonation of the picnicker spiller, and told of what she saw at the Columbus parade. Mr. Louis Kellogg performed some surprising feats with cards, and at mind reading. It is almost unnecessary to say that all the artists received an ovation and had to appear a number of times. Two little dancers in short dresses, Miles, Sirene, and Esquintine, celebrated as the most talented in the "Black Crook," made a most profound impression. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. Burdette again amused the audience, until Miss Carrie Dunbar, a real pretty little girl, captured the hearts of all the boys. She danced gracefully and skillfully, and was encored over and over again.

Mile. Fleurette, celebrated as a high kicker, next had the floor. She could kick a tambourine held over her head, either forward or backward. The quartette gave some selections, after which Master of Ceremonies Sergt. Ballard announced that the original "Fougerre," the whirlwind of the evening, would have the boards. The boys were well satisfied with this announcement, and Maj. Van Duzer took the precaution to wipe his eyeglasses. The great "Fougerre" wore her original and artistic dress, and none too much of it to encounter her substantial looking form or retard her movements. She sang in French, danced a combination of American Indian and Sandwich Island war dance, and did "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay" according to her French version, about a dozen times. At the last turn the dancer slipped and would have fallen right over Maj. Crocker, had he not have caught her just in time. His gallant act was much enclined.

This ended the good old time of the Seventh Company, which everybody present voted was simply immense, and although all the boys were in the best of humor and delight, the characteristics of the true gentleman were always predominant.

The committee in charge were: W. M. Ballard, F. S. Miller, S. C. Van Note, F. C. Robinson, H. E. Crall, T. E. Trippier Jr., and E. M. Youmans, and their work and judgment left nothing to be desired.

Co. I., Capt. James Thorne Harper, will give a stag at "Jaeger's" Dec. 23. The committee, it is said, will have a good surprise for those present. Co. H. Capt. C. E. Lydecker, intends to produce a play entitled "Dust." Street life in New York City and the fashionable drawing rooms of Newport will be the scene of the plot, in which there will be no less than 25 speaking characters and numerous songs and dances.

The winner of the sharpshooter match, shot at the armory range, Dec. 10, was: Lt. J. W. Cochran, D. 35, 2d—68. Medals were won by Corp. G. L. Hoffman, H. 65; Pys. F. C. McLowery, C. 66; D. C. Meyer, C. 65; O. H. Kepp, Jr., L. 66; Vet. R. Darling, ex-member A. 66.

Louis Joscelyn, a junior corporal, has been nominated sergeant in Co. H and appointed by Capt. Lydecker. Other corporals, some of them his seniors, declined to enter the field against him, a well deserved compliment to Corp. Joscelyn's abilities.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

The Second Battalion, in command of Major Ezra Do Forrest, assembled at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, for review by Col. Austen, 13th Regt., and dress parade. The battalion is composed of Co. F, Capt. B. C. Thorn; Co. G, Capt. C. R. Silkman; Co. E, Capt. W. E. Colyer, and Co. H, Capt. W. A. Stokes. Lieut. J. T. Hull was acting adjutant. A little too much time was taken in forming the companies. They were first sized off, then formed into double rank, then faced to the right to make some alterations, and afterwards faced to the front and the four counted. They should be formed according to the Drill Regulations, and that is in double rank. There is no necessity for sizing the men at every formation. The men should know where they belong. At the 1st sergeant's call the drum major responded also. There was no necessity for his appearance at this time. Previous to the assembly the colors were brought in by the color guard, who took positions on the flanks of the company without any honors being rendered. The battalion was formed in line for review, by Col. David E. Austen, who was accompanied by his staff. The battalion presented a fine appearance and was especially noticeable for its well dressed lines. After the ranks were closed the command was given, companies right, and they were marched by the right about to the rear in order to gain ground for the review. After being brought to the front the command broke into column of fours, and after marching to the starting point, each company executed four left and marched in review in quick time. The marching was good, as was also the salutes of the officers. After the first passage the command passed in double time, which was well done, except the color bearer, who carried his colors as in quick time instead of carrying them at right shoulder. After the command had formed line they were dismissed and reformed for dress parade. The formation was prompt and the manual well executed, with the exception of some of the file closers, who were at loss as to what part of the manual to execute, especially the charge bayonet. After the parade the battalion was exercised in the school of the battalion. Among the well executed movements were on right and left into line, changing direction by the left flank, on the right into line of companies in column of fours, marching in double time and in close column movements, in which some of the file closers did not close up to their proper distance. The battalion also went through the loadings and firings. The command was ordered to execute the street column movements. They marched by the flank and to the rear. In this there was entirely too much space between the rear of the flanking companies and the company marching in the rear. After the drill was over the floor was cleared for dancing. The invited guests were entertained by the Board of Officers at the Oxford Club. The drill was a success, and the innovation of having the battalions reviewed by commanding officers of other regiments is an honor that cannot fail to be appreciated.

Second Battery, N. Y.—Captain Wilson.

The 59th annual entertainment and reception of Capt. Wilson's command, held at the Lenox Lyceum Dec. 9, drew a very large delegation of Army and Navy and National Guard officers to the gayly decorated hall. An enjoyable entertainment, furnished by professional artists, came first, followed by the comedy "The Love of a Lover." Then the floor was cleared and several hundred couples were soon enjoying the dance.

Among those present were Maj. Russell and Woodward, Capt. Van Ness and Lt. Price, 5th U. S. Art.; Lt. Patterson, 17th U. S. Inf.; Adj't. Gen. Porter, Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, Gen. McLeer and staff, Comdr. Miller, of the Naval Reserve, and staff; Gen. J. M. Varian, Col. Jos. G. Story, Capt. Gallop and Roe, Maj. Duffy, Lt. Butt, Col. Appleton and Seward, Capt. Murphy and Barnard, Lt. Flanagan, Col. Camp, Capt. Thurston, Gen. Whitlock and many others. The programmes were very elegant and contained numerous illustrations, among which were photographs of Capt. Wilson and his officers, Gen. Porter, and the battery in action during field day. It was one of the pleasantest entertainments in the history of the battery.

NAVAL BATTALIONS.

Massachusetts.—The seventh company of naval militia in this State has been mustered into service. It is designated Co. G and is located at New Bedford, and is attached for the purpose of instruction to the Boston battalion.

Considerable competition has arisen as to which city shall furnish the only other company of naval militia allowed by the present law. Both Springfield and Gloucester have petitioned before the Governor, but which city will be successful is at present in doubt. From a naval point of view Gloucester should have the company, but a very strong petition has been made by those interested in having a company in the Connecticut River City.

The second division, Co. B, had a business meeting and dinner at the American House on the evening of Dec. 8. Lieut. Wm. M. Paul presided, and the evening passed so pleasantly that it was voted to hold other meetings of a similar character during the winter.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican of Dec. 10 says: "About 50 of the applicants for a naval reserve company met and organized at the Board of Trade rooms Dec. 10. The officers from Boston will be down some evening next week to inspect the company, and it is necessary to have officers as well as men ready for the examination. Three companies East Boston, South Boston and Gloucester have already been inspected for the one vacancy still remaining, but the Springfield boys still have great hopes. A committee consisting of H. S. Crossman, Dr. H. T. Brooks and W. O. Cohn were chosen to select a place for the inspection."

Pennsylvania.—There are now two companies of the battalion organized in Philadelphia, and it is proposed to organize two more companies—one in Pittsburgh and one in Erie, these two cities being ports of entry and having sufficient water in which to drill the companies.

Adj't. Gen. Greenleaf will, at the next session of the Legislature, endeavor to get an appropriation of \$1,500 for each of four companies, or \$6,000 in all, which is about the cost \$1,500 for maintaining a company in the National Guard.

The Secretary of the Navy has written to Adj't. Gen. Greenleaf that he is desirous that the two companies already formed in Philadelphia should perfect themselves in the handling of heavy ship ordnance, and to that end be proffers the loan of two guns. These will be accepted and sent to Philadelphia shortly.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

Dec. 17.—Review of Naval Battalion, N. Y., at 12th Regiment armory.

Dec. 22.—Minstrel entertainment, 47th N. Y., at Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 22.—Stag of Co. I, 17th N. Y.

Dec. 23.—Review of 8th N. Y. at armory.

Dec. 31.—Annual stag, 3d N. Y., at armory.

Dec. 31.—Annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association 13th N. Y., at armory.

RIOT DUTY AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

The following extract from the report of Adj't. Gen. Porter, of New York, showing the number of officers and men from the regiments Troop A, Signal Corps, 5th Battery and separate companies, who obeyed the call for active service at Buffalo last August, together with the percentage of such attendance, and number of absences, will be found of interest.

Out of 7,330 men on the roll, 7,196 were on duty, leaving an aggregate of 663 men absent. The above figures demonstrate that the returns at the annual inspection and muster of each organization can be very safely relied upon as showing the real duty doing strength of the organizations concerned:

Organization	Aggregate Present	Aggreg-ate Member-ship		Percent-age of Attend-ance.
		Absent	Total	
65th Regiment	443	471	23	95.12
10th Battalion	244	263	19	92.78
22d R-giment	535	633	48	92.48
74th Regiment	325	398	33	91.71
13th Regiment	605	758	61	91.60
24th R-giment	715	783	61	91.32
12th Regiment	522	603	75	87.50
9th Regiment	409	501	82	86.13
1st Regtment	496	554	55	89.53
Troop A	97	104	7	93.27
Sig. Corps 1st Brig.	22	24	2	91.66
5th Battery	53	70	12	82.66
Separate Cos.	2,434	2,607	173	93.00
	7,196	7,859	663	91.56

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

CAPTAIN H. O. S. HEISTAND, 11th U. S. Inf., detailed as inspector and instructor of the Ohio National Guard, has forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army his report of the condition of the O. N. G.

Under the heading of "personnel," Capt. Heistand says: "With few exceptions, I found the officers intelligent and energetic, well fitted for the positions they hold and in every way fit guardians of the trust reposed in them. In the ranks are to be found usually those young men from the better walks of life; all grades are characterized by a laudable ambition to take as high a position as possible in the ranks of the citizen soldiery of the country, and with that end in view bend every energy to accomplish as much as possible in the short time devoted to camp. The vicious and rough element was conspicuously absent, and it seems worthy of record that in the eleven camps visited but one officer (who has since been required to resign) and not over half a dozen enlisted men seriously intoxicated were seen."

"The physique of the men is not as good as should be required of those upon whom the burdens of a prolonged campaign might fall and they are not as well 'set up' as the best military appearance requires. This could by a little care be easily remedied. Under the present regulation no medical examination of the recruit is required. The men of the city regiments are characterized by a less apparent effort, and more nearly approach promptness in the performance of their duties."

The entire force of the State, with the exception of a very few companies in the rural districts, could be concentrated at any point in the State within twelve hours, and if the rendezvous were centrally located, as Columbus, it

would not require over eight hours. The camp equipage such as mess tents, cooking appliances and utensils, mess furniture, axes, spades, shovels, bought with private funds, ought to be provided by the State.

It would be well if the Guard could be made to realize the advantage of woolen stockings and a shoe fitted to the service; but footgear of a pattern best adapted to military use differs from that generally used in civil life that shoes suitable for marching, would, it is feared, be allowed to lie in the storeroom unseen and uncared for during the season of armory work.

"Arms are usually cared for by an armorer instead of by the men in whose hands they are placed for service. This system is prejudicial to the acquirement by the soldier of the knowledge of his piece and the manner of caring for it, which the conditions of a maximum efficiency demands."

The old-fashioned knapsack used would survive very little rough use and does not carry well. The meat ration, can, knife, fork, spoon and tin cup should be added to the equipment, and the woven cartridge belt should replace the cartridge box and leather belt. The same variety of condition existed in the accoutrements as was displayed in the arms.

Some of the regiments were not prompt in formation in many of the camps. The 1st, 2d and 14th Regiments of infantry and artillery and the Toledo cadets are especially exempted from the general charge of slowness.

"The manual of arms and the firings were in some companies excellent and in the remainder only fair, a carelessness in detail, such as spreading the fingers and holding the pieces too low, marred very much the general effect; and there was throughout that lack of snap which the best appearance demands. Again, allowance has to be made for the large percentage of recruits. The manual of the Toledo cadets was exceptionally good.

"I found the discipline of the command to be fair, but

the outward evidences were in many cases lacking. The enlisted men are not particular as to salutes to officers, and in one or two camps there was observed a great familiarity between the officers and the enlisted men. Where there was evidence of the highest average standard of intellect there was found to be the most attention paid to courtesy. When in ranks or detailed for special service the men are exemplary in their attention and subservience to the will of their commanders; but their military education has not been so extended as to include that phase of the life militant which renders, when off duty, the time of an officer too valuable, occupied as it is in devising and perfecting measures for the maintenance, comfort and safety of his command, to be taken up by the encroachment which a social intercourse with his men would enjoin. Nor do they understand that intimacy of this nature would develop those friendships which inspire the jealousies and discontents so sure to distract or paralyze the action of an organization."

Capt. Heistand speaks encouragingly of the use of the bicycle, especially for courier service. He thinks there should be, in the absence of a general staff corps, an additional lieutenant for regimental commander. He is very much against the practice of allowing the wives and children of officers and men to accompany them to the annual encampments and especially to allowing the women to occupy tents set up in the company streets. The 1st Regiment of Infantry is especially commended for not having permitted women and children to go into camp with it. The period of encampment ought to be two days longer than at present.

"If two regiments could be brought into camp, side by side, it would give an opportunity for exchange of ideas, promote professional discussions and inaugurate a spirit of healthy rivalry to check or replace any tendency to jealousy or bigotry which may arise.

"Taking the whole National Guard in its personnel, equip-

ment, instruction, seal, enthusiasm and industry, there is much to commend and praise that while it would be damaging to the force and unjust to the department to refer to it in terms of unqualified approbation, yet by overcoming so many obstacles it has accomplished so much that what under other circumstances might awaken criticism now excites sole admiration and inspries the desire to merely suggest corrective measures and thus take advantage of the situation with a view to rendering more active and fruitful that manifest ambition not only to be prominent in the front rank of the National Guardsmen of the country, but to form side by side with the nation's military model."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

The Cleveland Battalion of the 5th Infantry have been assigned a schedule of drill which prescribes a variety of instruction and involves a change of officers for most all occasions, that they may have instruction and practice in the positions to which they may be called. This programme was arranged by Adj't C. F. Cramer. Both officers and men are said to be well pleased with the diversified routine, and the stir and energy noticeable of all concerned demonstrates a general military interest which has not existed in the old Fifth for some time. As it has been noticed at General H-adquarters that the battalion formations of the Fifth (as well as other Ohio regiments) have been slow, and inasmuch as this regiment is bound to cope with any in matters of eminency and snap, special attention will be given this matter. Also street riot duty, guard duty and hospital service will be carefully studied. The field and staff officers of the regiment are: Col. John W. Gibbons, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Kenan, Majors D. W. Johns and Chas. Hathaway, Jr., Adj't C. F. Cramer, Insp., Rifle Practice S. M. Williams, Quartermaster A. K. Leibich, Surg. G. C. Ashmun, Asst. Surg. A. J. Cook, Chaplain John Mitchell.

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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1892.

THE first battalion drill of the 7th Regiment for this season took place at the armory, Virginia street and Elmwood avenue, on the evening of Dec. 9. The regiment was reviewed by the Erie County Board of Supervisors.

Col. Fox presented silver badges given by the regimental board of officers to the following officers and men of the rifle team of 1891-92: Badges and two bars—Capt. Smith, Capt. Bertram, Lieut. Bowman, Lieut. Gager, Sergt. Garrett, Sergt. Floyd; badge and 1891 bar—Lieut. Clark, Pvt. W. F. Leusner, Pvt. F. A. Leusner, Pvt. Grant, Sergt. Hickman, Pvt. Hickman; badge and 1892 bar—Sergt. Stewart, Pvt. F. A. Leusner.

These successful teams have received \$100 trophies from the State for taking the championship of the 4th Brigade for two years.

EXTREM.

VARIOUS.

The athletic games of the 7th N. Y., held at its armory on Dec. 10, were, as usual, witnessed by a very large audience, and attained the usual success both in interest and management. The games of the 12th N. Y., held Dec. 12 at its armory, brought out a greater number of contestants than have

appeared at any other games this season, and in every detail the games were fully up to the high standard for which the regimental club has been justly celebrated for years.

D. W. Reeves, the present leader of the 2d N. Y. regimental band, has been selected from a list of twelve applicants to succeed the late lamented Gilmore.

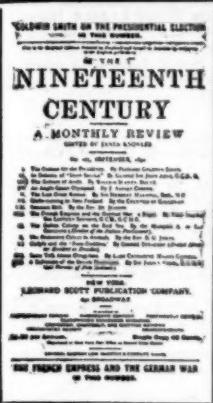
In G. O. 34, S. N. Y., Nov. 30, the Commandant-in-Chief announces the death, Nov. 28, of Gen. Richard H. Jackson, Lieutenant-colonel, 4th U. S. Artillery, resuscitates briefly his military services and says: "He was detailed by the War Department to visit the Camps of Instruction of New York State during the seasons of 1886, 1888 and 1890; his presence was of great service to the troops on duty there, and his manner, conduct and great kindness of heart, endeared him to, and won him the respect of every member of the Guard he came in contact with."

The complimentary dinner to be tendered to Col. James Cavanagh, of the 49th N. Y., on Dec. 19, will be held at Delmonico's instead of the Hotel Clarendon as was at first intended. Among the invited guests are Gov. Flower, Adj't. Gen. Porter, Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Scott, Seward, Dowd, Appleton, Green, Camp, Capt. Wilson, Wendell, Roe and Galpin, Condr. Miller, Archbishop Corrigan, Mayor Grant and Mayor elect Gilroy, Comptroller Myers, Recorder Smythe, Judge Fitzgerald, W. J. Kenney, Supervisor Civv Record, Geo. B. McClelland, Commissioners Brennan, Major McLean, ex-Mayor Grace and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius F. Hubbard announce the marriage of their daughter Julia to Mr. John Watson Coohran, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1892. Mr. Coohran is 1st Lieutenant Co. D, 7th N. Y.

Capt. Boylan, 12th N. Y., has tendered a trophy to Gen. Kendall, of the Rhode Island militia, to be contested for by the whole brigade. Capt. Boylan's gift will take the form of a handsome shield, such as will be a fine armory ornament, and the company of the brigade organization winning it will become its possessor by winning it two years in succession. The teams are to consist of not less than five members, and as many more as the military authorities may see fit to add, all, of course, to be of the same numerical strength. Taking all the companies of the brigade with teams for the field and staff of each regiment, there will be about 250 contestants.

A meeting of the field and staff officers of the 3d Regt., N. H. N. G., was held at Concord, N. H., Dec. 3, to consider the subject of recommending changes in the militia laws to the next Legislature. A committee, consisting of Lt.-Col. N. H. Handlett, Capt. H. B. Brown and Edmund Tettey, Major F. T. Moffatt and Lieut. R. H. Wolfe, were appointed to formulate plans and confer with members of the Legislature. The matter of a visit to the Chicago Exposition by the National Guard was also considered. The sentiment was favorable toward devoting the annual militia appropriation bill to paying the expenses of the trip and to holding the annual encampment at Chicago in October.



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C. H., 7th N. Y., Capt. C. E. Lydecker, has won the "Neblitz" trophy for scoring the greater number of points at the athletic games of the regiment Dec. 10. The company scored a total of 62 points and had a lead of 14 over their nearest competitor. The number of points gained by each company is as follows: H, 32; F, 33; B, 21; D, 17; C, 16; A, 16; I, 9; K, 8; G, 6; E, 4.

The Christmas number of the "7th Regt. Gazette" is in hand with an extra amount of well selected and interesting reading matter, and contains a number of interesting illustrations as well. Its editor and publishers are to be congratulated upon the taste and enterprise displayed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. C. asks: When will a vacancy at West Point occur from the 23d New York district? Ans.—In 1890.

R. S.—Recruiting flags and halyards are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. See page 10.

A. B.—It is not customary to place a non-commissioned officer, who is under arrest awaiting trial, on duty, unless under some extraordinary emergency. It would not be illegal to do so, however, even if there were no such emergency.

F. J.—While the present enlistment of the man whose case you cite may not have been precisely "fraudulent," yet it is subject to that construction. He had better make a clean breast of it to his company commander and take his chances. We fancy he will be leniently dealt with.

S. C.—A. R. 951 requires company commanders to make a daily inspection of the mess quarters and kitchens, and A. R. 1,115 makes it the duty of the officers making the morning inspection of barracks to ascertain that all lamps in use have been cleaned, filled and made ready for lighting. Lamps are now to be filled after dark. If the 2d lieutenant in command of the company to which you belong does not attend to these matters it may be because his attention has never been directed to the regulations on the subject.

J. K. asks how a military company shall be governed, by what rules and regulations, and duties of officers in their meetings, and has a captain power to promote his non-commissioned officers. Ans.—A military company is governed by State regulations, which all well organized State military forces possess. Apply to your Adjutant-General for a copy. Civil meetings are governed by the usual parliamentary rules. A captain has power to appoint his non-coms. in some States and in others they are elected. Your State regulations govern this.

G. asks: A. R. 950 (G. O. 70, of 1891), directs captains of companies to make a complete inspection of their companies, under arms, every Saturday morning. Who gives the order how the men shall appear at this inspection, the post or company commander? Ans.—Many post commanders claim it as their right, under A. R. 1829, which says: "The proper dress will be determined by the commanding officer in conformity with Army Regulations, and no officer or enlisted man should be permitted to deviate from it." For instance, at one post we know that the post commander directs that from Nov. 1 to a date in spring, all outdoor parades shall be in overcoats. That would necessarily require the companies paraded outside for company inspection to appear in overcoats. But at some posts the matter seems to be left entirely to the direction of the company commander in the matter of dress.

J. M. B.—A correspondent asks our opinion on a case that has arisen in the militia of South Carolina. Capt. A. was elected colonel of a regiment Oct. 8, 1889, but continued to exercise the functions of captain until Aug. 2, 1892, when he resigned, and his 1st lieutenant was elected captain. The new captain claims that his commission should date from the appointment of his predecessor as colonel. As this would give him seniority over six captains, his claim was resisted and the case was decided against him, in spite of the fact that the State law provides that a commission shall date "from the day the vacancy occurred." Our correspondent says: "Sec. 32 of the S. C. law provides that 'the rules and articles of war and general regulations for the government of the Army of the United States, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, shall apply to the government of the organized militia of this State, but no punishment' etc. Now, had this dispute been left to the arbitration of the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, what do you think would have been his decision, or what would have been yours?" Ans.—As a similar case could not possibly occur in the Regular Army, it would seem that the rules and regulations governing appointments and promotions in the Army are not applicable to this case, but it must, rather, be decided by the State laws governing appointments, etc., in the militia. You do not give the law governing election of company officers, but only those of field officers. However, since the resignation of Capt. A. was not accepted until Aug. 2, 1892, there was no vacancy until that date and the commission of the new captain should date from the date of vacancy (Aug. 2, 1892). In the Regular Army, if an officer is appointed to another grade (for instance, from captain in the line to major and A. G.), the rank formerly held by him is not vacated until he resigns it and the resignation has been accepted, and his successor's commission dates from the date of the resignation of the former incumbent, and not from the date on which he has been appointed to the staff position. Hence, notwithstanding the fact that Capt. A. had been elected colonel, there was no vacancy as stated until the date of actual resignation of Capt. A.

Montana asks: 1. Was there a law passed by Congress at any of its sessions during the past three years, prohibiting the appointment of civilians to the grade of captain in the Commissary Department? Ans.—No; the original law that vacancies may be filled from civil life, in the discretion of the President, approved March 3, 1883, is still in force.

2. When will the next vacancy occur in the Commissary Department by operation of law? Ans.—There are now two vacancies unfilled. The next retirement for age in the department will not occur until Sept. 29, 1894.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Loyal Legion is making energetic efforts through its several Commanderies to aid the fund for the erection of a suitable statue in Washington, D. C., in memory of Gen. W. T. Sherman. Congress has appropriated a certain sum, and it now rests with the ex-Union soldiers whether a sufficient additional amount can be raised to make the proposed statue worthy of so great a soldier.

The New York Commandery had a pleasant meeting at Delmonico's on the evening of Dec. 7, at which several candidates for membership were elected. Paymaster W. T. Meredith read a capital paper on "The Battle of Port Hudson." Among those who made short addresses were the veterans Gen. Greene, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe and Gen. C. T. Christensen.

The Minnesota Commandery held a meeting at Minneapolis Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, at which Mr. Frederick

Paine, of that city, was elected a member. Mr. Paine is a son of Capt. Amasa Paine, U. S. Navy, who died July 27, 1863.

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BIRTHS.

TAYLOR.—Born to Dr. and Mrs. Fred. Morse Taylor, Monday, Dec. 5, a son who has been named WILSON KENT, in honor of Mayor George Wilson Brown and the late Surgeon Morse Kent Taylor, U. S. Army.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—CAMPBELL.—At Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 7, 1892, P. A. Surgeon W. F. ARNOLD, U. S. N., to Miss IDA CAMPBELL, daughter of Senator Campbell.

BALDWIN—COCHRAN.—At Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1, Surgeon L. B. BALDWIN, U. S. Navy, to Miss EMMA WILSON COCHRAN.

LAWTON—BASINGER.—On Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, at Dahlonega, Ga., by the Rev. Ellison Capers, D. D., of Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., Lieutenant Edward P. LAWTON, U. S. A., to Miss MARY LESLIE BASINGER, daughter of Col. W. S. Basinger. No cards.

MAYO—STEVENS.—At Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 8, Commodore WILLIAM E. MAYO, U. S. Navy, retired, to JENNIE ELTON, daughter of Mr. Orville H. Stevens.

DIED.

COOK.—At Fort Spokane, Wash., Dec. 9, of tonsilitis, CLAUDE COOK, only son of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Cook, 4th Infantry, aged 9 years and 18 days.

HOPPIN.—Of diphtheria, Dec. 6, at the home of his grandfather, the Hon. B. E. HOPPIN, Eaglewood, Ills., JOHN DAVIDSON HOPPIN (best known as "Jack"), eldest child of Lieut. Curtis B. and Lizzie Davidson Hoppin, aged 3 years and 4 months. Burial at Oakwoods.

MONOHAN.—At Greeley, Colo., Dec. 5, JULIA DURKER, wife of D. Stockton Monahan, son of Capt. Deane Monahan, U. S. A., retired.

REHM.—At New York City, Dec. 10, CHARLES REHM, formerly for many years bandmaster at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

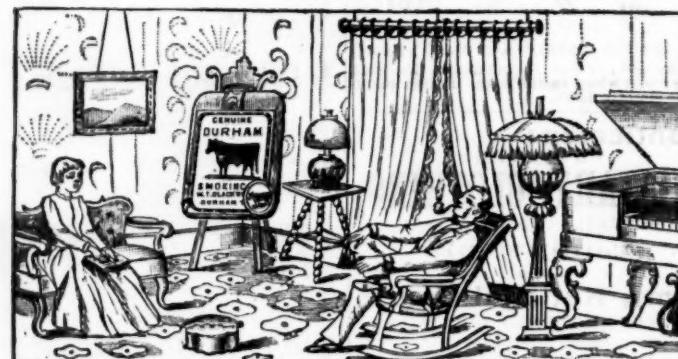
ROOSEVELT.—At 37 West 12th street, New York City, Dec. 12, NICHOLAS LATROBE ROOSEVELT, formerly lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

SANDFORD.—At Westfield, Mass., Dec. 8, Mrs. E. L. SANDFORD, sister of Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery.

TIDBALL.—At New York City, Saturday morning, Dec. 10, NORA LANGDON, daughter of Gen. John C. Tidball, U. S. Army.

VEDDER.—In Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, Captain SIMON CAMPBELL VEDDER, U. S. Army, retired.

WILCOX.—At Fort Niobrara, Neb., Dec. 5, MARGARET NEELIE JOHNSTON WILCOX, beloved wife of Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, adjutant, 6th Cavalry. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.



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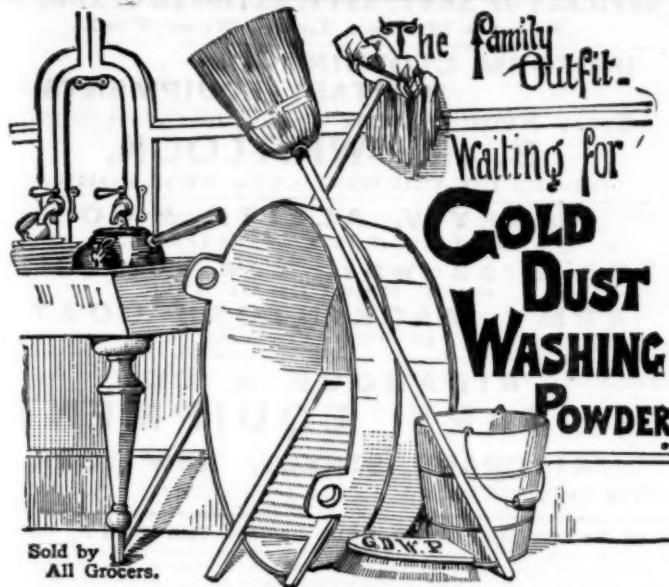
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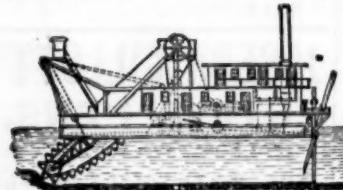
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